REGISTERED No. 6.—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,225—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	20	Half-yearly	26
Quarterly	10	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 6 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Two Lines and under—

First insertion	Re. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 5 „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

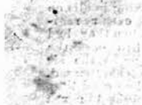
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL ORDERS, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,762 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. M. BURKE, as above, on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1878.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on TUESDAY, the 21st May 1878, and on THURSDAY, the 23rd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. HIMALAYA, 1,427 Tons, 109 H. P., Commander W. H. S. LOUTIT, on SATURDAY, the 1st June 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Columbo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Canananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

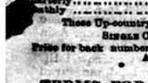
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

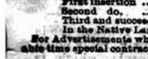


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. ALLEN, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABASI, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "VINGORLA" 579 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on SATURDAY, the 1st June 1878, at 2 p. m.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. ALLEN, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day o sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING ON THE 1st JUNE.

THE S. S. ATALANTA, 1,473 Tons, 240 Horse Power, Captain T. W. TILLSON, will be despatched as above, and has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

The vessel carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES.

From Bombay to Liverpool..... Rs. 450
„ „ Suez ..... „ 325

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd May 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£33	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	Including Wines
Port Said	38	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	52	36	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
CITY OF [illegible]MORE.	2,300	300	June 29
TRENTE[illegible]L.....	2,900	300	
*SPEKE [illegible]	2,700	400	At fortnightly intervals.
*WIRTON [illegible]	2,700	400	Building.

PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERP[illegible]..... Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per Cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, and Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. RYDAL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
— PERA	2139	450	G. Hyde	7th June.
(a) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Sabot	14th do.
— MONGOLIA	2833	580	A. Coleman	21st do.
(a) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.

1878.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3.p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons....10th June.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne...24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman 21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL

WILL sail positively on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SERVICE.

S. S. EUROPA.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
VIA
KURRACHEE AND NAPLES.

TO sail from here about the 7th and from Kurrachee about the 15th June.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. "MEMFI," Capt. G. MARTINOLICH, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 12th June 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 150 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 1st June, 1878.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

	Price per lb.	Rs.	As.
ORANGE PEKOE		1	4
PEKOE, EXTRA FINE		1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH BOMBAY,

ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM EUROPE,

SHOULD CALL AT

THE LADIES' FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT

FOR

ALL THEIR TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

6, Hummum Street,

FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

ARTICLES ALL READY FOR WEAR.

TRAVELLING HATS.

ULSTERS.

CACHE-POUSSIERE,

Both of Warm and Light Materials.

COMPLETE OUTFITS OF WARM AND LIGHT SHAWLS,

WARM WRAPPS.

FLANNEL AND LIGHT UNDERLINEN.

CHEAP STOCKINGS.

CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

PORTMANTEAUX AND BAGS.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITS READY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICES to SASSOON HOUSE, Elphinstone Circle.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ODHOWJEE LUCKMIDASS, late a member of this Co-partnership, both in Bombay and at Kurrachee, CEASED from the 3rd ultimo.

રામજી લખમીદાસ.
i.e., RAMJEE LUCKMIDASS.

Bombay, 1st June 1878.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

THE OFFICES of this Company have THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, SASSOON HOUSE.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1878.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, at present in the occupation of J. B. BEACH, Esquire. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

NOTICE.

MONS. M. CHARLES, lately arrived from PARIS, has fitted up a GRAND PANORAMA of the Turko-Russian War, the new Paris Exhibition, &c., &c., in the Elphinstone Circle, No. 33, opposite Messrs. Bolton and Co., from MONDAY, 3rd June 1878. CHANGE of PLATES every MONDAY.

MONS. M. Charles will remain in Bombay for a very short time.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class.....One Rupee.
Second Class.....Eight Annas.
Children—Half Price.
Payments at the Door.

FOR SALE,

THE "WATERFALL ESTATE," CULHUTTY, NEILGHERRY HILLS, 8 miles by carriage road from Ootacamund, consisting of about 30 surface acres (if desired the whole can be irrigated), and pucca built Bungalow with considerable House and Godown [pucca] accommodation. Elevation 5,600 feet; climate, temperate. 18,000 Coffee Seedlings have lately been planted out; 5,000 Tea trees are in full bearing. Orange, Peach, Lemon and Pomaleon trees produce about 1,000 dozens annually. Land for extension of cultivation is available in neighbourhood. The Estate has extensive Nurseries of Coffee and Cinchona Seedlings.

Price Rs. 15,500 Cash nett. Apply to Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Rampart Row, Bombay; or to the Proprietor, Culhutty Estate, Southwick, Ootacamund.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the Tenth day of June 1878, at 3-30 p. m., to consider an offer made by Government dated the seventh day of March last, for purchase of the major portion of the Company's property on certain terms therein mentioned and the correspondence which has subsequently taken place with reference thereto, and to determine whether the said offer of Government should be accepted or rejected, or whether any and what proposal should be made to Government with the object of making a sale of such property on a different basis as to valuation and of determining such value by arbitration or otherwise and to pass such Resolutions as may appear necessary with reference thereto.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 31st May 1878.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co.,
Agents.

CHUBB'S JAPANNED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and with the Patent Bronze Keys.

CASH BOXES.
Trays on Feet.

8½ by 5½ by 3½
10½ by 6½ by 4½
11½ by 7 by 5
13 by 7½ by 5½

PAPER BOXES.

13½ by 8 by 5
15 by 9½ by 6
17 by 11 by 7
18½ by 12½ by 7½

Writing or Despatch Boxes with Tray, Portfolio, Instrument Pad, Inkstand and Stationery; with Space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray. 16½ by 10½ by 7.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S
(BREAKFAST)
COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*The Civil Service Gazette.*

Sold only in Packets labelled

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BUGGY WANTED in good condition. Reply with price and particulars to "ANAKS," *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, BOARD and FURNISHED BED ROOM in a cool part of the Fort. Address stating terms "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a HEAD MISTRESS for S. Mary's School, Poona, competent to prepare pupils for Matriculation Examination. Salary will begin at Rs. 120, with rooms. Address CHAPLAIN, S. Mary's, Poona.

LOUIS FRANK, LANDSCAPE PAINTER, care of Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, SIMLA.

FOR SALE, a pair of BAY ARABS rising 6 years old, and OPEN CARRIAGE. Apply to C. A. WINTER, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of WINES imported for the Bombay Co-operative Society. This day, Saturday, 1st June, at 3 p.m., at CRAWFORD'S Rooms. Samples on application.

FOR SALE, at Camp Deolali, a full sized BILLIARD TABLE, by BARROWS & WATTS, complete with Lamp, Cues, &c. Price Rs. 600. Apply KHURSEDJEE DOSSABHAI.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S AUCTION ROOMS THIS DAY, a strong good-looking DOGCART fitted with WATERPROOF MONSOON APRON, a sound Chesnut ARAB HORSE and HARNESS complete.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION at BENNETT'S ROOMS, on SATURDAY, June 1st, two outrigged RACING BOATS, one four-oared and one double sculls. Can be seen at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores, Colaba.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by WINDOVER, the best English-maker), together with a Hard-working Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette.*

PHAETON (built by KINROSS), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale; in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA," *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

J. PEARSE undertakes *House to House* delivery of BREAD, &c., in Girgaum, Grant, Falkland, Foras, Bellasis, Clare, and Parell Roads.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, at Byculla, Clare Road, No. 5, a large BUNGALOW and a large compound with Stable and Godown. Apply to RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE BOTTLEWALLA, No. 91, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

GEORGE CHEAVIN'S GOLD PRIZE MEDAL
SELF-CLEANING RAPID WATER FILTERS.

THE manufacturer has had the distinguished honour to receive an order from the

ROYAL COMMISSION

to fit his filters up in the offices of the Exhibition. Subjoined is an extract.

Royal Commission of the Paris Exhibition,
Canada Buildings, Westminster, London S. W.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the filters you have supplied to the Royal Commission in Paris have been found

ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED,

and the Royal Commission leave entirely in your hands the choice of design and colour of the remaining 12 on order.....

(Signed) P. CUNLIFFE OWEN, Secretary.

CHEAVIN'S FILTERS ARE IN USE BY OVER

6,200 PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND CHEMISTS.

They purify with astonishing rapidity *the most offensive waters, effectually removing* Lead, Lime, Iron, Sewage, Organic, Mineral and Saline Impurities *from solution, and excel all other Filters in Mechanical and Chemical action, Rapidity of Process, Simplicity of Construction, Durability and Efficiency, and are highly recommended.*

DOMESTIC FILTERS in Cream-coloured Stoneware fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-Rubber washer complete.

Size.....	1	1½	2½	3½	5	gallons.
Cash ..	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 27-0	Rs. 34-0	each.
Credit ...	„ 12-8	„ 17-0	„ 22-8	„ 30-0	„ 38-0	„

ORNAMENTAL DINING-ROOM FILTERS in Ironstone China, richly decorated and very handsome.

1½ gallons capacity. Cash Rs. 40-0; Credit Rs. 45-0.

REFRIGERATOR FILTERS, in Terra-Cotta ware, which act with remarkable power as coolers, keeping the water deliciously cool.

Each Cash Rs. 40-0; Credit Rs. 45-0.

Descriptive pamphlets can be had on application.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PUBLIC SALE OF HIGH CLASS WINES AND SPIRITS.

ON SATURDAY, 8th June, at 3, Sassoon Buildings (opposite Town Hall), Bombay, THE UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY will SELL by AUCTION about 100 Cases of their various Wines and Spirits.

All have been carefully selected in GROWERS CELLARS and include the renowned CHATEAU D'YQUEM SAUTERNE, CLOS DE VOUGEOT BURGUNDY, BERNCASTLER DOCTOR MOSELLE and STEINBERG CABINET HOCK, all wines of the highest class and not hitherto imported by any other house in India.

As many sample cases will be sold as may be required of CHAMPAGNE, STILL and SPARKLING HOCK, MOSELLE and BURGUNDIES, CLARETS, SAUTERNES, PORTS, SHERRIES, ITALIAN and AUSTRALIAN WINES, also BRANDIES (EXSHAW'S and others) old highland WHISKIES, HINKES GIN, &c.

Sale at 2 p. m. precisely, and all purchases may be returned within 10 days if not approved.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following:—

A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch...	Rs.	25	
Do. Hunting	do.	...	25
Do. ½ „	do.	...	27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, as its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case	Rs.	150
Do. do. in strong gold case		200
Do. do. keyless do.		250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systeme Breguet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co. regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their comple to stock having been bought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.....	Rs. 90, 100, 120, 135
Do. do. enamelled and jewelled.....	350, 400, 500
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality.....	350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches	500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent	250 to 400
Silver do.	150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches.....	225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters	350
Do. with dates.....	400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes.....	500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes	700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c.....	1,200 to 2,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches	150 to 200
Brass Chronographs, watch size	80
Silver do. do.	90
Brass do. large size	65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point.	
Pedometers, 1st quality..... &c., &c., &c., &c.	50

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.

Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have h therto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, for pure kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement, and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF J. H. GRANT, Esq. AND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

GRAND VOLUNTEER FESTIVAL
AND
AL-FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT
TO AUGMENT THE BAND FUNDS OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1st, 1878.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR CHAIRS.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

MR. WASHINGTON WORRAD'S NOVEL PEEP SHOW.

THE GIPSY QUEEN,
A TRUE FORTUNE TELLER.

THE GARDENS WILL BE ILLUMINATED on an entirely new principle.

MINSTRELS.

FOUR RIFLE GALLERIES.

THE BAND OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

KNOCK-EM-DOWN ALLIES AND AUNT SALLIES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,
MAXWELL, FRASER, HAMILTON, HORE & CO.,
(No connection with Bourne and Shepherd,)
Photographic Artists, just succeeded in perfecting the NEW CHALKOGRAPHIC PROCESS,
will take INSTANTANEOUS Portraits by the aid of A NEW LIGHT, JUST DISCOVERED FOR THE PURPOSE.

A LOVER'S MAZE.

COME AND TRY YOUR
HEIGHT, WEIGHT, AND STRENGTH.

PHANTOCCINI,
OR SKETCHES IN LIGHT AND SHADE.

DANCING
ON THE ENCHANTED PLATFORM,
IN THE REALMS OF BLISS,
to the strains of an efficient Band and conducted by numerous Masters of the Ceremonies.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with a GRAND DISPLAY OF
FIREWORKS.

W. TENNENT, Capt.
T. DUNNE, Lieut. & Adjt. } Hon. Secretaries.

Gates open at 8 o'clock; Entertainment to commence at 9 o'clock.

No Reserved Seats; an unlimited supply of chairs provided without extra charge.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, two English-built double seated brougham, &c., at Mazagon, in the bungalow in the compound of and adjoining the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon.

THIS-DAY SATURDAY, the 1st June, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Mazagon, the valuable and handsome household furniture, broughams, &c., the property of A. J. P. Baird, Esq., the same comprising cut and form pattern dressing and dinner and breakfast services, plated cruet, pickle and breakfast frames, hot water curry and vegetable dishes, tea and coffee service, bread basket, salvers, table spoons and forks, dish covers and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, comprising dining, drawing room, pier, camp, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, folding arm and wheel arm chairs, conversation sofa and reclining couches, chiffoniers, hatstand, iron bedstead, wardrobe, chest of drawers, Brussels carpet, kerosine oil, table and hanging lamps, mahogany dressing and cheval glasses, a 15-day clock, strikes half hours, musical box, table ornaments, flower vases, bath, dispense and cook room furniture and utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built double seated brougham, lined morocco.
1 „ „ large size „ „ „
Now on view.

WINES.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION.

Messrs. STIRLING, BALD and Co., have instructed Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. to sell THIS-DAY SATURDAY, June 1st, at 3 p.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 31st MAY 1878.

The political telegrams received to-day do not seem to be regarded, in mercantile circles, at all events, as materially altering the situation, and yesterday's commercial advices from London present no very special features.

Consols are still quoted at 97¼, and French Rentes at 111; the London General Produce Markets are without change, and as Reuter does not quote Wheat and Seeds, we may assume that they are also unaltered.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester yesterday were reported quiet but steady, and the Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a good demand, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Surats. In spot quotations the only change was an advance of 1-16d. in Fair Dhollera, but arrivals do not seem particularly strong; Good Omra, with the F. G. F. clause, April shipment, Canal, being quoted at 5 9.16d. per lb.

From New York yesterday's telegrams have not come to hand, and we are consequently unable to give our usual crop figures.

The Bank of England return for the week shows an increase in strength, the Reserve being larger by £600,000 and Bullion by £300,000 as against an increase of £300,000 in discounts. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has advanced from 38 5-16 to 40 per cent., and the Bank rate has been reduced to 2½ per cent., while the rate of discount in the open market on 6 months' Bank Bills has fallen to 2 per cent. per annum.

Bar Silver according to Reuter is the turn dearer, the quotations now being 53½d. to ⅞ per oz. Shipments are advised by yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton of £50,000 in Silver and £40,000 in Gold, both for Bombay.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been a shade weaker, but as usual on Mail-day the transactions have been small. The prospective position of the market is no way altered, and the general opinion still seems in favour of easier rates. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1d. to 13-32	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 11-16d. to ⅞d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 8⅝d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 8 11-16d.	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened quiet with sellers of Fours at Rs. 94½, and business was done at that figure, but firmer accounts from Calcutta induced sellers to advance their rates later in the day, and at the close we quote: Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½ to ⅞; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103½.

The SHARE MARKET has been fairly steady with a moderate business doing. In Bank shares we notice an advance of Rs. 4 in Agras and Rs. 5 in Bank of Bombays. Colaba Land and Port Canning shares are Rs. 5 lower respectively. In Press Company the only movement is a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Company. Spinning and Weaving Companies are somewhat irregular, but as a general rule values are the turn in favour of buyers.

The COTTON MARKET to-day has been quiet with very little doing. The demand is not particularly active, but there are buyers sufficient in the present absence of supplies to maintain prices at a comparatively high level. Quotations are:—

Good Oomra	Rs. 205	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. do	" 200	"	"
G. F. do	" 194	"	"
F. F. do	" 194	"	"
Fair do	" 174	"	"
Good Dholleras	" 206	"	"
F. G. F. do	" 202	"	"
G. F. do	" 195	"	"
Good Dharwar	" 211	"	"
G. F. Westerns	" 193	"	"

In SEEDS there is very little doing, but small stocks prevent any decline in prices. We still quote Linseed at Rs. 6-11; Guzerat Rapseed at Rs. 7-9 per cwt.

FREIGHTS show no diminution of the previous dulness. For Liverpool by steamer, Cotton has been booked to-day at 13s. 9d., and by sail we still quote 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. per ton. Two steamers have been chartered to bring Cotton up from Vingorla and Compta at Re. 1-8 per bale and Rs. 2 per doora.

PIECE GOODS are practically unchanged. If anything there is rather more demand, the dealers being inclined to anticipate a better enquiry after the break of the monsoon, but so far it does not amount to much.

COALS are very quite, and to arrive we have not heard of any fresh business. Government are reported to have bought 1,000 tons West Hartley at Rs. 22 per ton landed terms.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	7 p. ct	130 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	15 p. ct	7175
National Bank of India	37,332	250	125	6 do.	105
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	680

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	810
Worli Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a.	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.a.	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	30 p.*	1,090
Alfred Mills Co.	250	11,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,040
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.a.	1,850
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	85
Bhowmaggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000		40 p.a.	1,100
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.a*	965
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	15 p.a*	215
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	15 p.a*	90
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.a*	790
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.a	960
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	600
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*	825
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,300
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.a*	1,125
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000		850
Jowraj Bailoo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.a*	885 xd.
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	35 p.a*	750
E. Manockjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	65 p.a*	825
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,170
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	37
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	28p.a*	310
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50p.a*	1,270
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.a*	1,180
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	285
Mofussil S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	828
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all		670
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	635
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20 p.*	350
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.a*	724
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,025
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.a.	840 xd.
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.a.	740
Do. 4 Shares	500	1,000	250	125 p.a.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	900
Victoria Mills	559	1,000	all	25 p. a.	675 xd.

*Per Share for the half-year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 25th May 1878.

Open 1,268¼ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,13,066	0	0
Merchandize	4,53,479	0	0
Telegraph	849	0	0
Total Rs.	5,67,394	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268¼ miles — Total Rs.	6,70,959	12	3
Decrease	1,03,565	12	3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE THOMAS WOOD, 520 tons, Captain Ingham, will sail to-day, for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE P. and O Co's s. s. ADRIA, 781 tons, Captain E. Stewart, will sail to-day for Shanghai, in ballast.

THE S. S. EMBLEHOPE, 1,255 tons, Captain J. R. Stephenson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE S. S. HALLAMSHIRE, 874 tons, Captain R. Sanderson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

THE BRIG SULTAN PASHA, 178 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin, 10th May, with ten deck passengers.

THE BARQUE QUEEN OF THE AGE, 757 tons, Captain Cooper, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 21,721 Indian maunds salt.

THE SHIP TRAFALGAR, 1,691 tons, Captain D. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rio de Janiera, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP STAFFA, 923 tons, Captain J. R. Rennie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a cargo of 1,328 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Manackjee Nusserwanjee.

THE SHIP RHODA, 1,121 tons, Captain R. J. Legg, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Liverpool 6th Feb, with a cargo of 1,563 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. C.O's s.s. PUNJAB, 685 tons, Captain W. W. Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 28th May, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. Factor, Surgeon M. Formaw, Lieut. Neisland, Lieut. Walters, 27 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KHUNDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain G. G. Wicks, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Dow, Major and Mrs. Sheffield, Mr. Burgiel, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Green, Mr. Cassels, Mr. Barrett, and 115 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Khundalla (s)	Wicks	Calcutta, May 3.
	Rhoda	Legg	Liverpool, Feb 6.
31	Punjaub (s)	Allen	Kurrachee, May 28.
	Sultan Pasha	Nacoda	Cochin, May 10.
	Staffa	Rennie	Liverpool.
	Trafalgar	Johnson	Rio de Janeiro!

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
31	Twilight	Delargy	Liverpool.
	Winona	Bray	Calcutta.
	Nizam (s)	Barlow	Southampton.
	Hallamshire (s)	Sanderson	P. Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Adria, Stewart, to Shanghai.
Steamer Europa, Stephenson, to Calcutta.
Australia, Bozzoni, to Genoa, &c.
Barque Queen of the Age, Cooper, to Calcutta.
Barque Thomas Wood, Ingham, to Moulmein.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Zambesi, to China, &c.
Steamer Punjaub, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May
27 Star Greece.....Legg .....London, February 25.
Britannia.....Hamilton.....Madras.
Antrim.....Seabourne ...Liverpool, February 8.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The following is a list of passengers per S S Deccan which sailed from Calcutta on the 28th inst:—For Madras—Mr L M Torrens and Mr W Booth. For Galle—Mr A P Sandiman. For Southampton—Mrs H B H Turner, Mrs Morrel and 4 children, Mr J H Forbes, Mrs H Kenny, Mr H D Weatherall, Mr and Mrs James Adamson, Mrs J S Rochfort, Mr A W Cruickshank, Mr C A Shaw, Mr W H Drake, Mr N Morris, and Capt Andrews.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Branksome Hall s—100 kegs iron rose nails, Moosajee Esmaljee. Leverrer s—3 nungs bellows, Ebram Peerkhan.

FROM LONDON.
Teheran s—40 drums varnish, 5 drums vegetable oil, 2 casks white paint and 2 casks soft soap, Hajee Esmail Jaitha's Son.
Craigforth s—3 casks empty glass vials, Jewanjee Esmalljee; 35 packages empty bottles and 1 case wads paper, Rogers and Co; 3 cases champagne, Manuckjee Jamsetjee; 25 cases matches, Tyebally Sulianally.
Coldstream—4 casks earthenware, Eduljee Cursetjee.
Battle Abbey—7 cases oilmanstores, 2 cases salad oil and 9 cases castor oil, Dawoodbhoy Abdool Hoosein.

FROM TRIESTE.
Castore s—4 cases glass beads, B manjee Framjee Billimoria.
Achille s—4 cases medicine of oil cake, Nuthoo Mooljee.

FROM GLASGOW.
Loch Ranza—50 drums turpentine, Tyebally Surufally and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Australia s—100 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Rospigadera—5832 cwts myrabollams, Manuck Luckmedass; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 99 cwts coir yarn, Moolje Jaitha and Co.
Raphael—2,334 cwts myrabollams, Gaddum and Co.
Cape St Vincent—500 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 26 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
Atalanta s—23 casks castor oil, Gaddum and Co; 80 casks castor oil and 1 bag castor seed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 5 bales bides, Go lam Hoosen Mooljee; 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 81 bales wool, Heeranund Khildas.
Branksome Hall—50 bales hemp, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 40 cwts gum arabic, Peel, Cassels and Co; 60 cwts dry ginger Cuma Ramjee; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 45 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co; 231 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 32 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 5) bales draping cotton Dhunjeebhoy Horamjee Khan; 125 cwts coir yarn, Moolje Hurridas.
Europa s—1,603 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 325 cwts buffalo horns, Hassum Noormahamed.

FOR LONDON.
Vookyrien—19 bales hides, Adomjee Pearaj; 22 bales hides, Peerbhoy Dewjee.
Nizam s—16 cases M of P shells, Abdoola Moosa; 7 cases gum arabic, Sowjee Ramjee; 25 cases bristles, Rustomjee Dinshaw; 10 bundles E teeth, Furnotum Khoosal; 7 bundles E teeth, Surrift Durvesh; 225 pieces and 1 bundle E teeth, Mahomed Hajee Adomjee; 6 bundles E teeth Rosehorlal Girdhurlal; 468 packages coffee, 20 packages ginger, P and O S N Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.
Zodiac—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Australia s—3 cwts myrabollams, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Pera s—56 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Good Hope—4,500 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.
Pera s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Himalaya s—250 bales cotton, Munsee Poonsee; 50 bales cotton, Moolchund Khoosal.
Serica—50 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 30th May 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·771
Temperature of the Air	86·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·607
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudac=8).	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	91·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	83·4
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WNW, NW, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	246

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 31.
Farmer, Surg Major, on leave, from Hydrabad Sind.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 31.
Kempster, Brig Gen'ral, on sick leave, to England.
Mathews, Major, R E, on sick leave, to England.
McGillivray, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Stevens, Lieut Col, R A, on leave, to Poona.

CALENDAR FOR MAY & JUNE, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
New Moon ..... 1st, 6h. 39·2m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 1	.....	5 24	6 31	11 52 m 11 21 a	5 4 m 5 49 a
Sun. 2	Sunday after Ascension	5 24	6 31	0 20 m mid ngt.	5 43 m 6 27 a
Mon. 3	.....	5 24	6 32	1 5 a	6 20 m 7 6 a
Tues. 4	English Mail expected.	5 24	6 32	0 44 m 1 44 a	7 1 m 7 49 a
Wed 5	.....	5 24	6 33	1 3 m 2 29 a	7 46 m 8 40 a
Th. 6	.....	5 24	6 33	2 25 m 3 15 a	8 37 m 9 34 a
Fri. 7	.....	5 24	6 33	3 26 m 4 4 a	10 32 m 10 31 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BULLOCK—May 26th, at Lahore, the wife of F. Bullock, Esq. of a daughter.
PILKINGTON—May 24th, at Dalhousie, the wife of J. W. Pilkington, Esq., Chief Inspector of Post Offices in Sind and the Persian Gulf, of a son.
TOLLER—May 19th, at Landour, the wife of Captain Toller, R. E., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROCK—May 25th, at Fyzabad, Oudh, Osmond de Beauvoir, infant son of William and Francesca Brock, aged 4 months.
CONSTANT—May 25th, at Jhelum, William Ronald Henry, infant son of Surgeon-Major Constant, 12th B. C., aged 5 months.
COOMBES—May 23rd, at Madras, of illness contracted while on famine duty in the Bellary District, William R. M. Coombes, son of the late Rev. V. D. Coombes, aged 33 years.
ORMSBY—May 23rd, at Trevandrum, Ellen Josephine, the the infant daughter of W. E. Ormsby, aged 8 months.
PIERCY—May 23rd, at Lahore, Rosalie Louisa, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Piercy, aged 21 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1878.

SOME correspondence has taken place regarding the cast-off buggalow, and without venturing to say whether the authorities were right or wrong in letting her go into the Red Sea at this season of the year—a question about which nautical doctors differ very seriously—we may content ourselves with thinking that now she is all right, and no great harm has been done, the points raised in connection with the occurrence are of no great importance. A matter much more open to criticism than the taking up of the buggalow is, in our opinion, the costly absurdity of sending to Malta a number of ponies to be used in carrying grass for the 1st Light Cavalry! A retrospective glance may now, however, be usefully taken at some events connected with the despatch of the Expedition, and in doing so we shall draw upon a quantity of interesting information which we have privately received. The buggalow with the ponies left Jedda (where, it will be recollected, she put in with a damaged rudder) on the 27th, in charge of the Spartan. An interesting letter from the Trinacria from Aden has been received here in which the correspondent describes the fire as a small affair, and says the captain behaved splendidly or it might have been much worse. The fire originated in the lamp room and was speedily got under. He also describes a visit to the "tows" Seaforth and dhow, and says the men, horses and ponies were very comfortable and happy. As to the case of the Clydesdale, it was decided by the medical authorities, with the sanction of Government, that the stricken battery was to go on board. The decision was received with loud cheers by the battery. This being the decision of the most competent and responsible authorities, it stands to reason that the sooner the battery left the fatal ground the better; so the men, delighted to go, were shipped off twenty-four hours earlier than was intended, even in the hurried programme enforced by the Government of India. We now all know the *reason* of the hurry, and whether we approve or disapprove we must accept it. Now twenty-four hours of the limited time allowed was worth three times twenty-four on ordinary occasions. If it had not been for the cholera, which no Governor or his assistants could foresee, the half battery would have gone comfortably on board and found the ship clean enough. As it was all was confusion (which was to be expected under the circumstances), and we do not doubt that the men were uncomfortable—a fact much to be regretted, but one for which due allowances should be made. In 1860 *en route* to China Fane's Horse (now the 19th Bengal Cavalry) when making forced marches from Cawnpore to Calcutta, near Parisnaut Hill in the Rajmahal range, was stricken with the most awful cholera. At this distance of time we forget the exact number of cases that occurred, but it was, we think, nearer 200 than 100. Many men and two native officers died. The troops were so bad that Fane seized the Government Bullock Train, then the only means of sending merchandise up-country, turned out the goods which he placed under police guards and used the carts and bullocks as sick carriages. It may be imagined what a row the Calcutta merchants made about it! Well, the troops reached Calcutta as bad as a regiment could be, and were shipped off almost immediately—not one ship load but four; not having had a few cases only, but over 100; not having lost four lives, but fifty. What was the effect? The disease left the men almost at once. There were a few fresh cases, but these had, of course, been taken with the regiment on board, and we do not remember a single *death* after the embarkation. The fresh air, the new life, the change of diet, and perhaps sea sickness, worked wonders. Again, would not a man upcountry with a regiment stricken with cholera give anything for the chance of getting them away 100 miles from land? We may mention that the young ideas at Netley Hospital are taught that one of the best means of treating yellow fever, a mixture of cholera and remittent fever, is to send the patients to sea. The theory is borne out from the official medical report before us. The men of the battery on the Clydesdale were free of cholera on the 6th May, and up to Wednesday, when we had the latest news from Suez, had had no fresh cases. She was let out of quarantine on the 24th and left Port Said for Malta on the 26th. Since leaving Bombay she had four of the battery—two natives and one sailor—taken, three out of the four men recovered, the fourth going to hospital in a state of *collapse*, too late for the doctor to help him. The two natives died as did the sailor—four fatal cases out of seven. But be it remembered that on shore all the cases died. Again, the unsold ship (Helen Scott, we think) carrying the other half of the battery did not have a single fresh case! Under these circumstances, we are afraid those who wish to indict the Government for sending the battery to sea will have a bad case to go upon. How the poor fellows at Morar would delight at getting the chance the battery has had!

The case on board the Oriflamme of breaking into the spirit room and the whole crew getting drunk and mutinying was very bad, but not even for this can the Bombay Government be justly blamed, nor for the cholera, the drunken captains, the fire on board the Trinacria, the break down of the St. Osyth, or the gale in the Red Sea. We are glad to learn that the captains who were drunk will be severely punished on arrival at Malta, and that five of the crew of the Oriflamme are in jail at Aden. The Bombay Government, it must be remembered, although quite ready to take the responsibility of shortcomings only obeyed orders when they sent the contingent away in a hurry, and the authorities at home and abroad have said "well done"—a fact of which Bombay itself may be proud, as the civil community did their fair share in preparing the Military Expedition. Bombay has always been looked upon as "go-a-head," and we are certain that the sending off of the Expedition in such a short time will not take away from the high estimation in which she is held.

IT would be absurd to say that the English woman of Fashion or of Society is any worse now than her prototype of the Regency, or any other era, human nature being human nature throughout all time; nevertheless, there is this distinction between the young ladies of George III. reign and the latter portion of Victoria's, that whereas a retiring modesty of demeanour, if not of heart or head, was well appraised in the first reign, it is now at a discount in the second. Mothers under old Farmer George and Queen Charlotte did their best, and for the best of reasons—self-interest—to keep their daughters' minds pure and undefiled, because purity was what rich and noble Cœlebs sought for, as the fashion, in those days; now, the fashion runs the other way, and the interest, and mothers must have the paint and the seductions of the *demi monde* on their hearths in order to make matches according to their ambitions. The stories, the scandals of good (?) Society we receive in India by every Mail credit this thesis. We hear of young ladies educated up to every devilry under the sun with the full knowledge and consent of their self-seeking parents, and yet some of us hypocritically pretend to believe that the civilisation of the period is admirable and so good that we ought to strive by every means in our power to introduce it into the zenanas and harems of Hindoos and Mahomedans! We wonder what those heathens (?) think of the Verner or Dilke scandals, if unhappily they have read them. The Mussulman must thank God that he is not as Mr. Bagot in the matter of connubial bliss; the Hindoo that the ways of Mr. Dilke are not the ways of his almond-eyed spouse; but civilisation—comprehensive term—like another word, charity, covers a multitude of sins, and there is more done under its ægis than is fit to tell. The publicity which the Press now throws upon these scandals is also to be taken into consideration in our estimate of the immorality. The Society journals are the Nemesis of the Society they represent. The lady of quality in Smollett's novel, or Lady Bellamy in "Tom Jones," could not in these latter days hope for the secrecy which only a novelist's pen would disclose. There is an *Atlas*, or some one of that calibre, in every club, always on the look-out for her pecadilloes to chronicle them in full detail three times a week, in order to prepare the public mind for the richer treat the Police or Divorce Courts will presently disclose. And if there is less fear, there is less shame. Familiarity with sin breeds contempt of it, and so we see young wives and young girls figuring in the Courts as women of no reputation or character, though at the same time as members of that upper ten thousand the credulous believe can do no ill. What all this publicity of scandal will come to it is not pleasant to foretell. There will probably be a great reaction from one extreme to another; reaction which will convulse Society as it now is to its core; but how it is to be brought about, by Puritans or *Sans culottes*, no one can say—we only know that in history, when Society has become thoroughly demoralised, Society has sooner or later to pay the price of its demoralisation. Allowing for the publicity of these scandals, a publicity that the rakes and demireps of the reigns of Louis the Fourteenth, of Charles II., of Philip Egalite, and George IV. were comparatively free from, the worst sign of the times is the deliberate manner in which fashionable mothers appear to educate their daughters into vice. It is not as if they were only educating them up to the art of making a good marriage. There would be nothing surprising in that, for the practice is as old as the world itself, but it is rather as if they were educating them to "pleasure" in the worst sense of the word, and in order, as devils are said to do, to make others as bad as themselves. We do not exaggerate. A remarkable feature of most of the scandals which have reached us from London during the past twelve months is the utter want of decent education, or else the deliberately bad education which the mothers of *divorcées* and such like have given their unhappy children. It all comes out in Court, or the papers. The story is as old as the period. How mamma, busy with her own lovers and flirtations, has no time or inclination to look after the modesty of her daughters; or how, her own beauty faded, she instructs her girls to walk in her own devious paths of—pleasure. Bad mothers make bad daughters and bad sons, and it would be ridiculous to shut our eyes to the fact that the reputation of the fashionable worldly mothers of England is just now very far from good. The Society journals are full of jokes and sneers at them. The other papers recount in many columns their shamelessness or the shamelessness of their daughters, and the Courts are weekly crowded to hear the histories of women who would be prostitutes if they were not wives.

Altogether the record is disheartening and disgusting. We would fain have less publicity or more morality. It is all very well for the public moralist to say that the newspapers should not publish or republish what is the shame of the nation, but, in point of fact, that is impossible. A newspaper lives on news, and so long as one journal—say the *World*—publishes a case which circulates all over the globe, so long will other papers republish it, as a matter of necessity in which sentiment can have no weight. Nor is it fair to blame the Press, if people lead such evil lives that their doings must become public property. It is for the evil-doers to reform their ways under peril of the publicity the Press affords their proceedings; but far from this being the case it is much to be feared that in some instances women of fashion are so shameless as to court the notoriety the Press accords their doings. When women drink hard to sustain the artificial and dissipated lives some of them lead, it of course goes without saying that they lose every womanly trait they every possessed. Their fall is the deeper for its height, and it comes to this, that they take a kind of pleasure in their shame. However, moralising won't much improve the wickedness of London Society. A violent disease needs a violent remedy, and all we can hope is, that the knife which is to eradicate this foul sore of the age we live in may not cut much deeper into the body-politic than is thought for by its froth—shall we say its scum?

THE ALLEGED MASSACRE BY EUROPEAN OFFICERS IN THE KOTAH STATE.

WE have already expressed our opinion about the *Times of India's* disgraceful article upon the Kotah affair, and now we have received confirmation of our views. Yesterday we telegraphed to a gentleman in Neemuch asking if there was any truth in the charges made by our contemporary against the English officers. The answer we received was what we expected:—"None. The police simply asked the assistance of the officers against dacoits."

THE WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN BOMBAY.

A few weeks ago we were all full of valorous zeal. The Esplanade, which was wont to know nothing more exciting than Parsee cricketers loudly playing their game, and myriads of natives sauntering along for purposes either of business or recreation, was converted into a tented field, in which the neighing steed and the shrill bugle often times suggested martial operations. The Dockyard was a scene of busy labour day and night; the flames of the forges continually did roar; the hammer and the saw of the carpenters in the Docks made the still air throb with all the monotony of a "death-watch." Sir Richard Temple and his staff were here, there, and everywhere, and history says that one of his aides seriously thought of selling his bed because he had so much to do that it was really a superfluity. Then had we not one fine morning the native troops marching away with banners flying, bands playing, and a crowd cheering them as they went in such a way as must have taken away a portion of the sorrows of the girls they were leaving behind them? Now, however, all that is changed. The Esplanade, the Dockyard, and all other scenes of martial preparations have obeyed the order of the grand martinet, Circumstances, and are "as they were." Sir Richard Temple is holding his little court on the top of a pleasant hill, the native troops have long ago caught their first glimpse of Europe, and we have resumed our monotonous occupations as if there had never been an Expedition and as if we had never proudly looked upon our city as the Portsmouth of the East.

There still, however, linger among us one or two signs of warlike preparations. Those who have been driving down to the Apollo Bunder recently to catch their evening whiff of air, fresh from the sea, must have wondered what those two giant guns were meant for standing in the middle of the road, close to the Wellington Fountain, and pointing ominously to the respected Scotch Church and the disreputable old High Court. No small roarers these, but 18-ton imitators of the thunders of Jove. But what are they doing there? Like that remarkable phenomenon the fly in amber—

The thing is neither rich nor rare—
The wonder's how the devil they got there.

The mystery has an easy solution. Somebody thought that Government House at Malabar Hill should be protected. They felt it would be a positive calamity if

An enemy's fleet appeared in the bay there under the hill,
And the rushing battle-bolt sang from the three-decker out of the foam,

and threatened the sanctuary in which our Governor is accustomed to repose; so they resolved to get some big guns and place them at Malabar Point to frighten off any "Rooshian" who might have the audacity to go near there. The Dockyard was investigated. These two guns were found and mounted; they were dragged with a tremendous energy, worthy of the cause, to the gate of the Dockyard. Inspired by the importance and sacredness of the occasion, the men dragged them a few feet further. Their energy, their enthusiasm, their strength all suggested that in a very few hours more Malabar Point would be a terror to evil-doers, as every loyal citizen must of course consider the Russians until we have made good friends with them. Strangely enough, however, their enthusiasm cooled down, and the guns were dragged only to the other side of the road and left there. Whether or not the coolies were profound politicians and from a study of the daily telegrams had concluded there would be no war now; or whether they thought that guns at Malabar Hill were not required to protect Sir Richard Temple at Mahableshwar—we know not; all we do know is that they manfully dragged the guns out of the Dockyard and placed them in a position which should make the unhappy Tudor Ice Company, the High Court Judges, and some others, tremble when they go to their places of business. The guns are interesting chiefly for the fact that they are one of the last remaining symbols of the war fever which we recently had upon us so hot and strong, and we suppose that when they are dragged off the road back again into the Dockyard it may be concluded that war's alarms have disappeared like howling fiends into the desolation of immeasurable space, and given way to the sweeter, though not so exhilarating, pipings of peace. Their presence on the high road also suggests what extreme and bold steps the authorities are determined to take whenever they think there is a chance of Bombay being invaded by a hostile fleet. When the Crimean War was declared, gloomy visions of Russian man-of-wars entering our harbour and shelling the city vexed the souls of our commissioned defenders, and with a high determination they resolved not only to defend Bombay but to make her terrible in appearance—quite as terrible at all events, as the two heroes in "Alice in Wonderland" who had a great fight with bolsters tied round them to give them efficient protection. They held a Council of War, and after a great debate, remarkable for the stern patriotism which it brought out, it was resolved that the critical nature of the times demanded that desperate steps should be taken. They accordingly sent down a number of sand-bags to the Apollo Bunder intending to mount a battery upon them. Somehow the battery was never made, but the sandbags lay there for many a day to show the Russians, if they did come, that something was once intended to be done, and that something very terrible might be done after all if they did not go away. In this respect the sand-bags were like the big guns—symbols of latent power with which something tremendous might be done some day. Only, a better place for the guns might be found than a public road, where, in lieu of Russians to frighten, they frighten horses out of their seven senses.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, MAY 23.

THE Gulf is at present patrolled by a single vessel of war, while India annually pays into the Imperial Exchequer a large sum for the service rendered. On the abolition of the Indian Navy H. M.'s Government contracted to guard our interests in these waters for a consideration. They engaged to maintain a Gulf squadron consisting of three gun vessels of the Royal Navy; but like all other engagements with India England's interests rather than that of India had profited by the transaction. Seldom indeed have we had the full compliment of vessels on the station, and when it has been to on paper one of the vessels has either been recruiting at some Indian Port or been docked for repairs. It is no exaggeration to say that for the sum paid H. M's Government India might have maintained three vessels on this station, and the service would have been more efficient than it is at present with R. N. vessels. It is no disparagement to the British Navy to say so. The climate for six months in the year is deadly to the European constitution. With the thermometer indicating 106 and 110, and with occasional blasts from the desert men are prostrated and rapidly invalided. If invalided for the preservation of life they are carried Home at the expense of the State; if invalided for the preservation of health they must pay half the fare, and this without any corresponding advantage. Formerly the chances of occasionally taking a slaver compensated in some measure for the hardships of Gulf service, but of late years even this uncertain compensation has altogether ceased, the Arabs having found the trade unprofitable owing to the vigilance of H. M.'s Cruisers on the East African Station; some compensation, and I should say material compensation ought to be given the Blue Jackets for guarding these waters, or they should not be required to undertake the service.

A serious and unfortunate accident nearly deprived a gentleman here of life. Three gentlemen were seated at an open window in the British India agency, watching the target practice of one of the port garrisons. The target was in line with the window, and observing a soldier in a recumbent position adjusting his match and directly covering the target and window, two of the gentlemen—Mr. Maguire, the senior partner of Messrs. W. J. Towell and Co., Agent B. I. S. N. Co., and Mr. Walker, Paymaster H. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

PROBABLE WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRITISH FLEET FROM THE SEA OF MARMORA.

LONDON, MAY 31.

It is probable that, as a prelude to Congress, the British Ironclad Squadron, now in the Sea of Marmora, will retire to Besika Bay, whilst the Russians on their part will retire from the lines before Constantinople to beyond a line to be drawn between Sedeagatch and Adrianople.

STATEMENT BY THE "DAILY NEWS."

The *Daily News* states that England and Russia have not yet agreed (? to the proposed Congress.)

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF.

A rumour is current that Count Schouvaloff is expected back at Saint Petersburg.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

The Russian Press, in discussing the situation, express their disapproval of any concessions being made to England.

ASSEMBLING OF A FLEET AT PORTLAND.

A fleet composed of fourteen British Ironclad frigates will assemble at Portland next week.

THE VISIT OF THE SHAH.

In the Commons last night, the Under-Foreign Secretary, replying to a question said, the Shah of Persia would visit England, but *incognito*.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

A German squadron is about to visit Plymouth, and from there will go to Gibraltar.

COLLISION OF GERMAN IRONCLADS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

A collision has taken place between two German Ironclads off Folkestone, which resulted in one sinking from the effects of the shock.

THE INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 31.

The Turkish Commissioners sent to treat with the insurgents in the Rhodope mountains report that they are 30,000 strong, are well armed and occupy an impregnable position, and that the Russian troops are powerless against them and remain on the defensive.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

MALTA, MAY 30.

The Malda and Maraval have arrived here from Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Dorunda arrived to-day from Calcutta, &c.

SUEZ, MAY 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., left to-day.

PORT SAID, MAY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Assyria, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

LONDON, MAY 31, 4PT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a good demand. Surats unchanged.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.
Fair Dhollera ..... 4 15-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
3 per cent. Consols for Account 97⅞
6 per cent. French Rente, 1872 111
Bar Silver ..... 53½ to ⅝
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—
Reserve of Notes .. £10,200,000.... Inc. £600,000
Bills Discounted .. £19,100,000.... Inc. £300,000
Bullion ..... £23,500,000.... Inc. £300,000
The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 40 per cent.
The Bank of England has reduced its rate of Discount to 2½ per cent.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8	to 13-32d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 11-16	to ¾d.	„
Credits, 3 „	1s. 8	⅝d.	„
Documents, 3 „	1s. 8 11-16d.		„

It is settled, we hear, that, unless war breaks out meanwhile, Sir Garnet Wolseley will succeed Sir Charles Staveley as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army in October next.

A NICE little comedy, not of "Errors" but of "Cross Purposes," was enacted at Bulsar on Thursday last. On the case of the two native editors of Surat and four others being called out, there was no witness for the prosecution ready for examination. An adjournment for eight days was applied for, which Mr. Pherozsha Mehta, on behalf of the defence, vehemently contested, as likely, if granted, to do immense harm to the accused. The Public Prosecutor assoverated that he was helpless; that two of his witnesses had disappeared from Bulsar; that Mr. Motilal, the police inspector, had been sent off at 2 o'clock that morning to hunt them up in Surat; that the whole city was ranged on one side, while on the other stood the Sirkar alone; that there were great difficulties in the way of the prosecution; and that a panacea for them all, he thought, was an adjournment for eight, or even four days, and a transfer of the case back to Surat. Mr. Mehta protested eloquently against the application. The magistrate said the prosecution made the initial mistake of arresting the accused before their case was complete. It was too late, however, to regret it; and the only question he had to consider was whether, in the interests of justice, an adjournment for further enquiry was necessary? The case was, he said, commenced owing to pressure put by the court; and the prosecution never professed to have completed their investigation, besides the matter required time thoroughly to probe it. A substantial case had been established against at least three of the accused; and he thought he should be incurring a grave responsibility if he insisted on proceeding to a decision that day on the imperfect materials before him. He, therefore, adjourned the case until Monday next; and at the request of the Public Prosecutor, in order to expedite the hearing, agreed to resume proceedings on that day at Surat. The last three accused were admitted to bail in Rs. 5,000 each, while bail for the first three was refused. On behalf of the latter, Mr. Mehta, to whom the magistrate goodnaturedly rendered every facility, repeated his application that day to Mr. Macpherson, the Sessions Judge of Surat, who happened to be at Tecthul; but it was refused for the present. Later in the day—as though in very mockery of the allegations of the Public Prosecutor—came a telegram from the Police Superintendent from Surat, stating that the witnesses were ready and were coming directly to Bulsar. The magistrate thereupon cancelled his former order; the accused and the witnesses were warned not to leave Bulsar; and the trial was to proceed there yesterday (Friday.)

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Mahableshwar on the 29th inst:—The weather is very pleasant here, but there are no more signs of rain. The mist has cleared away. H. E. the Governor is said to be delighted with this place, and talks of remaining till the 15th of June, and returning in October. Miss Temple is at Matheran with Lady Staveley, as she is understood to be still too unwell to come up here.

THE *Madras* [illegible]—A contemporary expresses surprise that [illegible] F. Price's services last year, [illegible]ting Collector of Cuddapah, have not been [illegible]dged in the same way as have those of [illegible]on, the Acting Collector of Kurnool, [illegible]wal of the C. S. I. Nothing can well be [illegible]ian Mr. Price's official manner; and [illegible]erture from Cuddapah has relieved the [illegible] of that District of an almost intolerable incubus. But, manner apart, Mr. Price did excellent service, which the Duke and the Viceroy acknowledged so cordially that Mr. Price rather lost his head. We imagine that he has not been decorated on this occasion simply because there is no vacancy in the Order. If all the officers who rendered admirable service during the famine are decorated with the Star of India, the Order will have to be greatly enlarged. Mr. R. K. Puckle, who, unlike Mr. Price, is as courteous and modest as he is zealous and wise, has been rewarded for his distinguished service last year with the paltry C. I. E.

THE *Indu Prakash* says, a paragraph has been going round the Indian papers, both English and Vernacular, that the editor of the *Malwa Akbar* (a Marathi paper published at Indore) whose seditious writings had been animadverted upon by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot in the Vicegeral Legislative Council, has been sentenced by the Darbar of Indore to suffer a three months' imprisonment. We however learn from the last issue of the paper in question that the sentence passed upon the unfortunate editor was twelve times heavier than it was reported to have been, being three years instead of three months. The Maharaja has, we are further informed, remitted the whole of his harsh sentence on the fact being duly brought to his notice that the four extracts taken from the *Malwa Akbar* as seditious were not *original* but copied from some journals published in English. The editor's sin, it seems, consisted in not acknowledging these journals from whom he took the extracts—a sin against the future commission of which His Highness has, says the same paper, strictly cautioned its editor.

THE Ootacamund correspondent of the *Madras Mail* reports the advent of tender and blissful times at that charming hill station, bachelors and spinsters falling a prey to each other's glances, and then to the irrevocable visit to the "altar." The writer touchingly tells us, that "Cupid is by no means unemployed (I say this feelingly). We have already had one wedding at St. Stephen's and nobody knows how many will follow. Add several balls, a month's course of tennis at the A. B. C., some rides and walks, a couple of picnics, and a final stroll in a sholah at Fairlawns, and the result is orange blossoms, white satin, Honiton lace, wedding favours, and bliss. I imparted this calculation to a very sweet girl the other day, but she didn't seem to see it, for she replied, 'I hate arithmetic, but love waltzing.' What could I, a non-waltzer say? I said nothing; but I sighed."

THE special correspondent sent by the *Madras Athenæum* to Mysore, to report the proceedings in connection with the Maharaja's nuptials, has returned to Madras in a white heat. He says:—"The officers of the Mysore Government have made up their minds apparently to place so many obstacles in the way of the representatives of the Press generally, that I am about to return to the place from whence I came unsuccessful in my mission. I have been on the English and Colonial Press for over fifteen years, and I can conscientiously assert that throughout that period, I never knew a newspaper correspondent to be treated with the gross discourtesy, and I might almost say open insult, exhibited in the present instance to journalists generally." The correspondent does not hold Mr. Gordon, the Chief Commissioner, so much responsible as Major Tredway Clarke, his Secretary. "There will not, I believe, be any newspaper representatives present, and consequently there will be no reliable account of what does take place." We think, however, that Indian officials are very much governed in their conduct towards the press by the kind of representatives of the press they meet.

THE *Statesman* of Tuesday writes—"It was only on Friday last that we became aware of the fact noticed by us editorially yesterday, that just before the first heavy fall in silver occurred, the German Government—knowing that we were interested in the silver question more than any other people—courteously offered to place at the disposal of the Indian Government, all the silver that the new currency arrangements in Germany would otherwise let loose upon the bullion market, and to *take Indian 4 per cent. securities at par in payment*. They stipulated only, that the interests should be payable in gold, as they were making their own currency a mono-metallic one. When that offer was declined, the India Office was asked whether it would take silver against securities *bearing but* 3 *per cent.* interest payable in *gold*, convertible into 4 per cents, payable in *silver*, if the securities were required to be used for remittance to India. And the incredible blockheads who manage our finances, coldly rejected the proposal as too complicated. Thus, we now learn for the first time, that within the last few years the German Government has offered to the Government of India at 4 and even 3 per cent. whatever capital it required to the extent of from 30 to 50 millions sterling—for the prosecution of Public Works in the country. The capital was to be loaned as rapidly as the German Government could release the silver from its currency, and payment was to be made in Indian *four* per cents., or even *three* per cents. *at par*. So grand, so magnificent an offer, was never before made by one nation to another. It was exactly what India is now pining for. If it had been accepted not an ounce of the German silver that has so violently affected the bullion market would ever have reached that market at all. The silver would have been delivered at the rate of six to ten millions a year at the India Office, which would have sent it out to India for investment in Public Works. And the loan was offered *at par*. The rejection of the offer would strike us dumb, but that it is our duty to speak, even though we swear. The whole of this exchange difficulty has thus been of our own making: the result of stolid, stupendous stupidity that sacrifices and destroys in all interests in its keeping, with the most praiseworthy intentions in the world. With 4 per cent. paper at 94½, and without the slightest concern for the interests that will be injuriously and heavily affected thereby, the Government announced a new Loan yesterday of 2½ crores to carry interest at 4½ per cent.! It would serve us richly right if the monied interest combined together to refuse to tender for it at all. After rejecting money offered to us at 3 per cent. *at par*, we are trying to float our paper at the rate of 4½, reckless what injury the holders of present stocks will suffer thereby. We are sick at heart with it all, for we can speak only to condemn it bitterly and with scorn." What does the *Statesman* mean by the assertion that the German Government offered to exchange its silver against Indian 4 per cent. securities "at par?" The offer was, no doubt, to take 4 per cents. at the market price of the day, and we fail to see what gain the Indian Government would have made by such a transaction, as it must have sold the silver it received and so lowered the value of its own securities.

CAPTAIN G. W. OLDHAM, R.E., sends us the subjoined letter from the Rev. A. Norton, missionary in North Berar, now living at Chikalda, with a request that attention may be drawn to it. Captain Oldham says that "it is a strong appeal for help to a starving people who from their circumstances might not otherwise be heard of, inhabiting as they do an inaccessible and unhealthy district rarely visited by Europeans. I shall be happy to receive and forward any funds subscribed for the relief of the distress anticipated in these districts. There is a post-office at Chikalda and a money-order office at Ellichpore, the nearest civil station in the plains." The following is the extract:—

"The day before yesterday, May 21, I arrived here from the jungle. The thousands of Koorkoos and Gonds in the Tapti Valley are suffering terribly from famine. Wheat, gram, kootkee, mungee, and mussoor—all their crops—have totally failed. I have visited a hundred different villages in North Berar and the Baitool and Hoshungabad districts of the Central Provinces, and the universal story the people is, 'We are starving; we are dying.' They have said frequently that if this year there had been the usual crop of jungle fruit and seeds, they could have lived on them easily, though all their crops have totally failed. But the jungle-trees have borne no fruit at all this year in their country. The mho blossom, on which for weeks the Koorkoos and Gonds have been principally subsisting, has this year been only a quarter crop. Some are living on the leaves of trees. Some are wandering about in rag to cover their nakedness, picking up jungle seeds and sleeping where night overtakes them. The Koorkoos themselves say that half of their race will die during the coming six months. When I was coming in here two days ago I met in the midst of the Famine District, I had an experience which brought the condition of starving men and women very close home to myself. I had come nearly forty miles in about a day and a half, through the heat of the mountain ravines and valleys. I had eaten but little during that time and a half. I was within about four miles of Chikalda, and expected in two hours to be eating breakfast with my family. Through weariness of body, and anxiety to get home quickly, I failed to notice closely the footpath, and lost the way. Instead of coming on to the Chikalda plateau, I strayed on to a plateau not of it, seeking to find a path leading from it more directly to Chikalda than the return path. I lost all paths, and wandered for hours in the strong, tall grass and reeds. I became so faint and exceedingly thirsty that it seemed to me that I must die. I could see the bungalows of Chikalda four or five miles distant separated from me by a very deep gorge, with precipitous, impassable sides. I knew that my dear wife and children were there. I lifted my heart to God. After a time He graciously brought me to a footpath, and after painfully travelling about a mile, He mercifully led me to where three Koorkoos were at work making bark rope. I told them that I was dying for the want of water, and begged of them to give me some. One of them started for a mullah about a mile away to get me some. I dropped on the ground exhausted, crying, groaning and rolling with burning thirst and fever, and yet so deeply thankful to God that He had, in infinite mercy, spared my unworthy life. And oh, as those Koorkoos gave me that which was to me as a bonne to be able to give food to the thousands of their fellow-starving people. We have not means to give relief to but a very few, but as I pleaded God's mercy for myself two days ago, so I am seeking to ask Him to whom belong the gold and silver, to put it into the hearts of His stewards to send of his means to relieve their starving brethren. Oh! that all who have any means to give them relief might realize what it is to starve to death, and also know the truth of Christ's words, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.' What a joy it will be in eternity to meet and mingle with those whose lives were saved for God's service through our instrumentality. God willing, I expect to spend the rainy season in the famine region. Grain is selling for 32 lbs. per rupee within 40 and 60 miles of these poor, perishing ones. As on Tuesday last, it seemed to me peculiarly trying to die for want of water in sight of my house, where there was abundance, so, for God's creatures, our own brothers and sisters to die from hunger, when just the other side of the high hills, which they can see, grain is so cheap, seems peculiarly hard. May God send them relief!"

EVIDENTLY inspired by an article on Anglo-Indian babies which appeared in our columns a short time ago, the *Overland Mail* says:—"If we may judge by the correspondence going on in the Indian Press, the condition of English children in India does not improve with the times. The advantages which children possess in England, in contrast with those of a few years back, do not reach English children in India; and those changes which lighten the burden of an Englishman, and even an Englishwoman's lot in India, have left the children in India who are born of English parents very much the same conditions of life with which to battle as have taxed the health, temper, and morals of such children since English rule was established in the East. That Anglo-Indian children in India are fragile and peevish, care little for romping, and are innocent of rosy cheeks, are more or less accepted conditions of social life among Europeans there. Nor is it new, though the story comes up afresh, that the association of children with native servants, which, in the routine of life in India, is so very constant, seriously impairs their moral sensibility. It is, of course, upon the minds of Anglo-Indian parents to do what they can, so as not to sin against their children by neglect, yet a charge is brought by the press of India, in which we will not pretend to say there is not a measure of truth. But do what parents may to protect their children from the influence of native servants, there still remains a great deal to be said against keeping the children in India; so that among the sacrifices to be faced by those who choose an Indian career is separation from their children. The delight of watching their growth and development cannot be in India what it would be in England, because of the effects of climate and the barriers to healthy association and education."

DISCUSSION about the Indian Expedition is still proceeding furiously in the English newspapers. The *Graphic* says:—Modern India is no nation of soldiers, as some people imagine. If we take many of the native troops away we shall have to supply their places with raw recruits. The Indian soldier is cheap at home, but is costly abroad, as Abyssinian experience showed. If the Egyptian troops were useless in Turkey during the winter months, the Sepoy, who comes from a still warmer climate, is likely to be even more dependent on a high thermometer for soldierlike qualities. Lastly, when has the Sepoy ever stood up in fair fight against the European and beaten him? On the contrary, a small infusion of the European element has in Indian battles invariably turned the scale of victory, and few persons will venture to assert that in the qualities of pluck and endurance the Russians are inferior to the English or French. Altogether, we hold that the proper place for our Indian native troops is in India, and the sooner the contingent goes back home the better pleased we shall be. Regarding the debate on the Indian Expedition *Truth* says:—One of Heine's lays tells the how King of Persia offered Ferdussi the poet one thousand thomans to write a poem. When it was completed the King sent him the promised thomans, but in silver instead of in gold, and when the poet complained, said that the metal of which they were to be made had not been expressly stated. Ferdussi handed the silver thomans back to the bearer, and left the Court for ever. "The mien of the King," he said, "was candid and noble; but he has cheated me with the most base of lies—the lie of silence." This is what the Opposition assert was done by Sir Stafford Northcote the evening before Parliament adjourned. Says Sir Stafford, "after all, the embarkation of Indian troops for Europe is nothing more nor less than a direction given by Her Majesty for moving one part of her forces from one part of her Empire to another," and yet every human being knows that it is something far more than this. The expenses, he adds, will be borne by the Imperial Treasury, and therefore Parliament will have an opportunity to object to the measure if it pleases. But how can it repudiate these expenses? If it does, it throws them not on the Cabinet but on India. Lamer still is the explanation why the intended expedition was concealed from Parliament. "The question of transport might be complicated, if there had been any premature discussions on the subject." The disclosure was made the day after Parliament had adjourned, and not many days later the troops were on their way to Europe. Does Sir Stafford mean that if the fact had been known ten hours previously, difficulties in regard to transport would have arisen?

WE see it stated that the ship Calcutta went ashore on the Krishna shoal in a gale on the 19th inst., and that up to a week after she had not been floated off.

MR. WILLIAM GILBERT will contribute an article to the *Contemporary Review* on the past and present state of the medical profession. It is not generally known that Mr. Gilbert is a member of the College of Surgeons.

TWELVE thousand Martini-Henry rifles have been ordered to be taken from the armoury at the Tower of London and shipped immediately for Malta, for the purpose, it is supposed, of re-arming the Indian Contingent.

CAPTAIN L. J. TROTTER, who lately wrote a History of India for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, is engaged on a Life of Warren Hastings, in which he will endeavour to vindicate his hero from the charges brought against him by Mill and Macaulay.

LORD NORTHBROOK was robbed at the beginning of this month of his decoration of the Star of India, at Calais, whilst passing from boat to rail. A telegram from Paris states it has been taken there by a Queen's messenger, minus the diamonds.

THE *Standard* understands that the Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific station has arrived at Panama in her Majesty's ship Shah, and will consequently be enabled to keep under observation the reported movements of Russian seamen across the isthmus for embarkation on board suspected armed cruisers.

THE *Sportsman* of the 8th May says:—The Australian cricket team are well on their way to England. They sailed from New York for Liverpool on Saturday. So our Parsee friends, if they really are going to England,—which seems doubtful, considering that the season has already commenced there,—will have formidable rivals in the field.

THE new warrant for the Army Veterinary Department has been issued. It fixes the ranks and rates of pay of the army veterinary surgeons as follows:—Principal veterinary surgeon, £750 a year, inclusive of all allowances; inspecting veterinary surgeon £1 5s. a day, after twenty-five years' service £1 7s., and after thirty years' service £1 10s.; veterinary surgeon of the first-class commencing at 16s. and rising to £1 4s.; and veterinary surgeon on appointment, £250 a year.

ACCORDING to that voracious political organ, *Vanity Fair*, General Kauffmann, the Governor of Turkestan, has, it is alleged, made the following preparations in view of an invasion of India:—First, the native troops of Turkestan are being armed; secondly, an irregular militia of Cossacks, Kirghis, Turcomans, and other nomad tribes is being formed; thirdly, the little military harbour of Krasnowodsk, on the Caspian, is being converted into a military depôt, capable of serving as a base for extensive operations. The change already effected is such that our correspondent declares he could not recognise the place.

THE Duke of Cambridge, in responding for the army and the reserve forces at the Royal Academy dinner on May 4, assured his hearers of the perfect efficiency of the army at the present time. The application of the short service system had, he said, been completely successful. His Royal Highness said:—"When it was first introduced by my noble friend, Lord Cardwell, I had some doubts whether it would answer, but it has succeeded in a manner that neither I nor any one connected with the army could have expected. I must also say that the system introduced by my gallant friend, General Peel, in connection with the militia reserves has also been most successful. I have seen large numbers of men from every portion of the country, not only Englishmen, but Scotchmen and Irishmen belonging to the reserve, who both physically and in every other respect were entirely fitted to take their place in the ranks. I can only say, though we are supposed to be given somewhat to grumbling, I have heard no complaints from any quarter. So far as the army is concerned it is everything that could be wished. It is not a large army; but it is a useful army, and ready for anything it may be required to do."

ALTHOUGH artillerists still strongly favour muzzle loading guns, it seems to have been determined to gratify the advocates of breech-loaders by a new course of experiments, and three guns are being prepared at the Royal Gun Factories in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the purpose. One is an ordinary 32-pounder smooth-bore gun, which is being converted into a breech-loader on the French or screw-relieve system, the thread of the screw being cut away in such a manner that one-sixth of a turn releases it. This gun, being cast iron will not be rifled, and it will fire only low charges and smooth-bore projectiles—probably case shot alone. The second experimental gun is one of the old-40-pounder Armstrongs already a breech-loader, but the wedge which at present lifts out at the top will be constructed to slide out at the side. The third gun is an Armstrong 64-pounder, which is to be converted into a double wedge gun after the pattern of Krupp's German guns. While these guns are being prepared a trial is being made at Woolwich with a large breech-loader manufactured by Sir William Armstrong at Elswick and submitted for experiment. It weighs about 70 cwt., and is bored and rifled for a 6-inch projectile. The gun is fitted with the French breech system for purposes of investigation.

HIS Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has drawn the attention of commanding officers of regular regiments of the army to the fact that many of the men from the militia reserve have been non-commissioned officers in the militia, and are well reported on by their late commanding officers. The Commander-in-Chief considers that the opportunity may now be taken, under the increased establishment of regiments, for promoting to substantive or hence rank such of these men as are found efficient. From some bat alions complaints have been received of the difficulty in obtaining good non-commissioned officers, and of the youth and inexperience of many of those appointed. The present occasion appears suitable for meeting this want, and there can be no doubt that any such recognition of the efficiency of the militia would have a good effect in that force generally. A War Office circular says that it does not appear to be generally known that the allowance of 6d. a day to the wives, and 2d. a day for each child, granted to the families of men of the first-class army reserve can be drawn at once by the families concerned. Application should be made to the staff officers of pensioners in the case of army reserve men and to adjutants of militia in the case of militia reserve men.

THE following is the whole of the passage in Mr. Gladstone's speech relating to the *Quarterly Review* article on the Crown and the Constitution:—

Don't despise what you may have heard of an article in the *Quarterly Review*. That article is a feeler. I need not say that being a political article in the *Quarterly Review* I am spoken of; and I hope I need not tell you that that is not the reason I am going to notice it, for if it were necessary to do so I should have been doing so for the last three or four years. I notice the article in the *Quarterly Review* because it is a clever and a crafty article. I will tell you its purpose. It is in my opinion one that is disloyal to the Crown and dangerous to the public interest. Now, what is the Crown in this country? When we speak of the Crown, we sometimes mean the Sovereign personally, but in a political sense there is nothing more important than to distinguish broadly between the Sovereign personally and the Crown. The name of the Crown is associated with vast and most important prerogatives. The Sovereign stands wholly apart from the responsibility of exercising those prerogatives; and so when it was stated that in this country the King could do no wrong it was not meant that the Crown could do no wrong, but that the Sovereign could not, because he could only act in exercising the prerogatives by the advice of his responsible Ministers. [Hear, hear.] The object of this article, or at least the method employed in it is carefully to confound the Sovereign and the Crown and to shift about from the one to the other, and to establish the doctrine that the Sovereign personally has a right virtually to direct the foreign policy of the Minister in his going to peace or war. At present as we well know, the responsible Ministers are the persons to whom we have to look for the exercise of all the powers of the Crown. Ministers may make many errors; they may even commit many crimes, and bring about disasters, but under our happy Constitution, as we have learned and loved it, neither the errors, nor the disasters, nor the crimes in the slightest degree affect the Throne. The Throne remains apart from all our squabbles, and at the same time we believe ourselves to be a self-governing country, because we have a right to call to account the Ministers with whom we may not be satisfied. I have been called to account myself, no doubt wisely. [Laughter.] When the majority of the constituencies in January, 1874, thought fit to send me about my business, they were perfectly in the exercise of their right; but as to their discretion, I am not disposed to speak. But supposing the acts that were done had not been my act, or the acts of my colleagues, but the distinct and separate acts of the Sovereign personally, what sort of constitution is that? The direct tendency of this article is to bring the Sovereign personally into the arena of politics, and to render her liable to questions directed against her personally, and to the dissatisfaction which political miscarriages would bring about. Therefore it merits in my opinion the denomination of being a most disloyal production, as well as one of the most dangerous to the public interests. There was an old fashion in former times, when the people used to propound doctrines at variance with the true spirit of the Constitution, to do what was called "burning them at the hands of the common hangman"—not the people, but the articles. [Laughter.] That perhaps is done in Turkey, but not here. That mode of proceeding has gone out, and it is thought sufficient, and I think it is the wiser method, to proceed by protest and resolution. But as far as the value of the production is concerned it appears to me quite as good as those which in former times were burnt under the sanction of public authority and at the hands of the common hangman. [Cheers.]

THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 2.

THE largest and most splendid International Exhibition ever seen was opened yesterday in Paris. I arrived here the previous day, having somewhat curtailed my visits to the interesting places between this and Vienna, expressly to be in time to see the ceremony. Every respectable hotel and lodging-house is crowded, and the prices demanded are exhorbitant beyond all reason. It is calculated that during the last five days 150,000 strangers have arrived in Paris—that is, an average of 30,000 per day. Fortunately I come here as the guest of friends living in a quiet little *villa* out of the *Avenue Malakoff* at Passy, almost at the very doors of the *Palais de Trocadéro*, and yet quite out of the noise and bustle which have recently invaded this generally tranquil neighbourhood.

On the day of my arrival it rained in torrents with thunder and lightning; but after a hasty toilet, and an hour's conversation with my friends, I managed, during an interval of fine weather, to take a rapid general survey of the exterior of the Trocadéro building and the pretty garden on the slope it stands on. The cascade and fountains were not, of course, playing.

It rained in torrents all night and the following morning Paris awoke in a fever, the first thought of every one on rising being to take a glance at the weather, which, however, afforded small hope of a fine day. In fact the rain was increasing, and the sun refused to respond to many an anxious invitation to favour us with his presence. But at half-past nine or ten o'clock it cleared up a bit till about noon, when black thunder clouds began to gather again, and at one the crowds which lined both sides of the *Avenue du Roi de Rome* and the *Avenue de Trocadéro*, leading to the doors of the palace, were deluged by the torrents of rain which suddenly descended on them. At about eleven o'clock I managed, by bribing some workmen, to secure a comfortable place on a scaffolding extending right across between the great thoroughfares I have mentioned; and from that elevated position If had a capital view of the whole *cortege* as it approached down the *Avenue du Roi de Rome* from the *Elysée* to the doors of the Trocadéro palace, and during the rain I luckily got shelter in some adjoining sheds. It was pitiable to see the unfortunate crowd, all in their holiday finery, as the driving torrents drenched them to the very skin, while the lightning played over their heads accompanied by deafening peals of thunder and heavy gusts of wind. Some made a frantic rush at the sheds and a few got shelter there, but the workmen soon closed the doors against the entrance of any more. The greater part, however, were so closely wedged together as to be unable to move. So far as I could judge, looking from my dry comfortable quarters over the sea of umbrellas beneath me, the crowd seemed to take matters very philosophically, but it must have taxed their patience a good deal. I think the troops were most to be pitied, for they, of course, had neither umbrellas nor shelter of any kind. The storm was suddenly succeeded by sunshine, but umbrellas were scarcely closed before the sunshine, in its turn, was as suddenly interrupted by another drenching thunder-storm, and again the good humour of the patient crowd must have been tried to the utmost.

The people began to assemble and the carriages of those who had been invited to take part in the ceremony began to arrive soon after ten o'clock, but admission into the interior was strictly refused till half-past eleven. It was not till after one that the carriages of the foreign ambassadors with their gaily liveried drivers and attendants swept up the *Avenue de Trocadéro*. Detachments of infantry, headed by their respective bands playing lively and patriotic tunes, arrived at intervals during the forenoon, and drew up in ranks forming a wide circle of open space before the doors.

At half-past one all eyes were expectantly turned down the *Avenue du Roi de Rome*, and a few minutes afterwards Prince Rudolf of Austria in his snow-white uniform, escorted by a brigade of the French cuirassiers, passed rapidly up the *Avenue du Roi de Rome* to the palace. The Prince descended from his carriage, and as soon as he had entered the building the escort galloped away down the *Avenue de Trocadéro* to form the escort of another royal party. The Crown Prince of Austria was followed by Don Francis of Assisi, the Prince of Wales, and the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Duke of Aosto, the Duke of Lenchtenberg, and Prince Henry of the Netherlands. All came in *voitures de gala*, and each had an escort of French cuirassiers. As these representatives of the royalty of different great countries entered the building, the Republican guard played the national air of each. The sun now came out powerfully. Precisely at two o'clock a discharge of cannon from the fort of Mount Valerien announced the approach of the President of the French Republic, and immediately afterwards the State carriage of Marshal MacMahon appeared, preceded by a smaller State carriage containing the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of the Interior. The President's carriage was surrounded by a brigade of cuirassiers. I was curious to know how the people would receive him, and asked some workmen on the stage with me what demonstration they intended to make as he passed. They replied "All for France and the Republic, not a word for that *bete* MacMahon." And so it was. He drove rapidly past amid loud and continued cries of *Vive la Republique* from all the crowd, who closed behind him, running after the carriage; but I did not hear a single word of good will for MacMahon himself. The cry of *Vive la Republique* is not supposed to have much charm for the Marshal, but he lifted his hat several times to the crowd in recognition of the salute.

As the procession entered the *Palais de Trocadéro* the band of the Republican guard stationed at the cascade inside the grounds played a triumphal march and Gounod's *Vive la France*. The President now took his seat on the *loggia* and the cannon of forts Montrouge Bicêtre and Nogent replied to that of Mount Valerien. M. Teisserence de Bort, the Minister of Commerce, made a somewhat lengthy speech, and then Marshal MacMahon, advancing to the edge of the *loggia*, replied in a few words and concluded by saying in a firm distinct voice, "*L'exposition est ouverte.*" He saluted the troops and the public by waving several times the tricolour he held. The cannon near the Jena bridge fire again, the engineers turn a lever and forth with the magnificent cascade bursts forth from the palace of Trocadéro in an increasing torrent which rushes headlong over a succession of terraces till it dashes with a mighty uproar foaming into the basin in the gardens, and at the same instant the many fountains and *jets d' eau* throw their sparkling waters high and wide making rainbows in the sunny air. Then rose simultaneously from many thousand voices, far and near, a great cry of *Vive la Republique* and *Vive la France*, which was borne on the gale across the Seine and repeated by the voices of a still greater concourse round the *Champ de Mars*. The Marshal and all the *corteye* now crossed the bridge of Jena, which has lately been considerably widened, and after a hasty turn round the Exhibition building, they passed out through the Rapp Gate. The whole ceremony was over a little before 4 o'clock, and at once the doors were opened to the public who had secured tickets. Though late in the afternoon, and though the weather had again become wet and stormy, the number of people who entered was very great. It is estimated at 80,000.

Time and space do not permit me to describe the effect of the first *coup d'œil* of the interior. I shall only say I felt myself in a little city rather than in an Exhibition. Those who remember this part of Paris as it used to be, and who have had, on a hot summer's day, to ascend the interminable flights of steps on the slopes where the Trocadéro, palace now stands between the Seine and Passy, will appreciate the improvements the neighbourhood has received by the substitution of a noble and handsome palace, with gardens, fountains, and a cascade, for an uninteresting open arena. It is a pity that the Exhibition building is only a temporary structure, and that after its removal the unsightly *Champ de Mars* will reappear in all its barren nakedness. Much cannot, however, be said in praise of the exterior aspect of the place itself, which, judging from plans and pictures of its handsome permanent successor, cannot fail to present a very successful garden. It appears that the designers of the present structure have been influenced chiefly by motives of utility and economy. It was found that the curved iron used for the former edifice was afterwards, on account of its shape, only saleable as old iron, whereas it is believed that the straight lengths of iron which form the framework of the present structure may be utilised for many practical purposes and will always command a good price. But if the exterior of the building cannot rival in elegance and beauty its predecessor on the same site, and if the inside has not the magnificent central vista of our own Exhibitions in 1851 and 1862, visitors are much more than sufficiently compensated for the absence of these advantages by the vastness of its proportions and the richness of its interior decorations, as well as the convenience of the internal arrangements, which offer such ample opportunities for studying details, to afford which should after all be the main object of every such institution.

What strikes one at once on entering from the garden, after crossing the Jena bridge, is the imposing appearance and forward state of the British section, and particularly the Indian part of it. We are confronted at the main entrance by the gigantic model of Boehm's equestrian statue for Bombay of the Prince of Wales, and the whole collection is rich and tastefully arranged. I shall endeavour in future letters to describe it in detail. It must be confessed, however, that as one advances along the covered streets (for such they really are) the interior, it becomes more and more evident that a great many of the exhibitors are behind-hand, and indeed there is a general appearance of disorder and unpreparedness everywhere. The *Vitæ de Paris*, the *Palais des beaux Arts* in the centre, is still in a very chaotic condition. Models, disjointed statuary, and coloured plans are to be seen in frames lying about among chips and unopened or half-opened cases in a somewhat disorderly manner. The gardens also are in an unfinished state, some of the principal walks being traversed by great open ditches, with heaps of earth on each side of them, where gas pipes are being laid down, while many of the trees, which have lately been transplanted into the gardens, have not yet been long enough in their new soil to recover vigour, so that the leaves are still drooping and languid. Great efforts, however, are being made to push on all the works, and it must be confessed that the activity and even the confusion which are apparent throughout a great part of the buildings and grounds are not without a certain interest and charm of their own.

On Wednesday the English people present were in a great measure lost in the vast concourse of French who attended the cêremony, but to-day it seemed to me that really at least a third of the people were either English or American. Go where I would I heard my mother tongue spoken all round me, and, indeed, I may say the same of all the central portions of Paris. The city is literally invaded by our countrymen. Never, I believe, has the *Grande Ville* appeared more animated or to greater advantage than at this moment. As I sat gazing down the Boulevards from the upper windows of Tortoni's this afternoon I felt I was looking on a spectacle which no other city in the world could present. The gay and animated crowd beneath me, the bright green foliage of the trees, the French tri-colour, mingled here and there with the flags of other nations, waving from almost every window, the handsome private equipages and crowded public vehicles, the *cafés* with their frequenters seated drinking and conversing at tables on the pavement in front of the windows, the bright but tasteful toilets of the ladies, and the magnificence and glitter of the shops, made together such a scene as one scarcely has a chance of beholding twice in a life time. I am no stanger to Paris, but never have I seen it in such colours as to-day, and, indeed, I doubt whether it has ever before worn such a happy aspect. Paris is as it were laying aside her mourning and preparing to resume her place as the gayest, most elegant, and most polished city in the world.

But to return to the day of the inauguration of the Exhibition, or rather to the nocturnal festivities which succeeded it. The night was clear and serene, and all Paris was illuminated as far as said it never was before. The number of Chinese or Venetian lanterns manufactured for the occasion must have been enormous. Even the little side streets were gaily lighted up. The long rows of lights on either side of the *Champs d'Elysees* with the great coloured revolving light on the *Arc de letoile* produced a very striking effect; but, as might have been expected, the grandest illuminations were on the Boulevards, the centre of attraction being the *Place de l'Opera*. The figure of Apollo on the Opera House was illuminated by electric light thrown on his lyre, and I saw nothing anywhere equal to the beautiful effect thus produced. The crowd was of course enormous, and at one o'clock, when I returned home, it was only beginning to diminish.

The French people are exceedingly proud of their Exhibition, and consider its success a national triumph and a proof that France has recovered from her disasters of eight years ago and is to-day herself again—the France of former times.

The crowd was very quiet and orderly, and even the frequent passage along the great thoroughfares of large bodies of *ouvriers* singing the *Marseillaise* caused no *emeutes* or counter-demonstrations. Most of those who had taken part in the ceremony of inauguration during the day were on the Boulevards last night. The Prince and Princess of Wales were there to see the show, and remained till the small hours of the morning. The Prince is very popular here at present. The interest and energy he has shown in the discharge of his duties as the President of the British Royal Commission have gained him the unqualified

and others. The most prominent of the six bungalows is the Government bungalow now occupied by Mr. Ollivant, the Collector. Three bungalows, built at pretty good distances from each other in the northernmost part, are owned by Mr. Pestonjee Rastonjee Contractor, while the remaining two have been built by another Parsee. The latter have remained unoccupied during the season. The majority of the visitors, owing to this absurdly small number of bungalows, have to live in tents, which are brought to Teethul at considerable expense and trouble. There is plenty of building ground on the land belonging to Mr. Pestonjee; and there seems to be no reason on earth why he should not be permitted to build more bungalows for the convenience of European visitors, in accordance with the terms on which he has already built the three now in use. No doubt Teethul is intended for a sanitarium for European soldiers; but the ground selected for it lies at a considerable distance on the south side of the bungalows referred to. There is reason to suppose that the matter has only to be properly represented to the Collector; and permission for building more bungalows on sites already leased it would not be difficult to obtain.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

(Madras Times' Correspondent.)

MYSORE, May 27.

THE ceremonies preceding the actual wedding commenced on the 23rd, on which date the rite of purification was performed by a Brahman priest of the tri-marked sect, which consisted in branding both arms of the bride and bridegroom with a heated silver stamp of some device. On the 25th, the Rajah was seen to leave the palace by a side entrance about 5 P. M., dressed in a long white coat, unshod, and bearing a staff with a small pot of boiled rice suspended from one end, representing advesses on a pilgrimage to Benares with a view to leading the life of an ascetic. One attendant only accompanied him, holding an umbrella over his head. Thus they walked over a space of ground overlaid with cloth, measuring about 150 yards, and entered an octagonal domed pandal, facing the palace, splendidly decorated, which was supposed to supply the place of a resting station. Here His Highnesswas met by the nearest relatives and friends of the bride, who prayed and solicited that he should forgo such a project as it was quite inexpedient and disadvantageous to one of his high position, whereas, if he desisted from adopting such a course he would enjoy all he could of the pleasures of this life, become the companion of a loving wife, parent of a family, &c. The Rajah, ultimately consenting to their wishes, returned to the palace in the same way as he left it. Crowds of people assembled to witness this scene. At noon, yesterday, the matrimonial ceremony of investing the bride with the Thali (symbol of marriage) was performed by the bridegroom, as soon as the officiating priest had muttered some mantrums and announced the propitious time to have arrived. When the Chief Commissioner and other officers of the Mysore Commission, European and Native, proceeded to the Palace, a salute of 13 guns was fired, followed by another of 21 guns for the Maharajah. After the usual congratulations and compliments presents sent by Lord Lytton to the Maharajah and Her Highness, comprising two pearl necklets, a gold belt, and diamond ring, were given away by the Chief Commissioner, followed by an Imperial salute of 31 guns. Then some more chit-chat, and leave taking, finishing up with the usual salutes, as at the commencement.

THE LEVEE AT SIMLA.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor-General held a Levee on Saturday morning, the 25th instant, at 11 a. m., on the occasion of the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress. His Excellency was attended by his persona suite, Sir Stewart Bayley, K.C.S.I. (Officiating as Private Secretary), Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. G. Willieres, Military Secretary, Captain the Lord William Beresford, Captain W. Loch, Mr. A. F. Liddell, Mr. J. P. Brabazon, Aidesde Camp, Surgeon-Major O. Barnett, Mr. D. Panioty, Honorary Assistant Private Secretary, and Subadar-Major Nutha Sing, Extra Native A.-D.-C. The following is the list of those who attended:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

Arbuthnot, the Hon Sir A J, KCSI, CIE.
Arbuthnot, Col CS, CB, RA.
Bernard, Mr C E, CSI.
Burne, Col H K, CB.
Bythesea, Rear Admiral J, VC, CB, CIE, RN.
Bradshaw, Surg-Maj A F.
Bates, Major C E.
Clarke, Col the Hon Sir A, KCMG, CB, CIE.
Cockerell, the Hon F R.
Crommelin, Maj-Genl W A, CB.
Chapman, Mr R B, CSI.
Cunningham, Surg-Maj J M, MD.
Colvin, the Hon B W.
Cunningham, Maj-Genl A, CSI, CIE.
Cunningham, the Hon H S
Cordery, Mr J G.
Deane, Capt T.
Egerton, the Hon R E, CSI, CIE.
Egerton, Capt C P.
Elliott, Mr C A, CSI.
Fitzpatrick, Mr D.
Gough, Capt H S.
Gordon, Col C J E, CSI.
Gaye, Brigr-Genl D.
Haines, H E Genl Sir F P, G C B, C I E.
Haines, Lieut G.
Hume, Col C B,
Innes, Col J J McLeod, V C, R E.

PUBLIC ENTREE.

Allen, Mr G W
Anderson, Capt A D, RA.
Angas, Capt J.
Arathoon, Mr J J.
Brackenbury, Capt M C.
Brydon, Surg-Maj J L, MD.
Burton, Major W H, RE.
Brooke, Mr W K.
Barnes, Mr H S.
Broadfoot, Capt W, RE.
Brandis, Mr D, CIE.
Bellew, Surg-Maj H W, CSI.
Bayley, Capt C S.
Brandreth, Mr A.
Blackburn, Lieut P.
Boisragon, Col T.
Brown, Mr F Latham.
Burton, Capt F C.
Blair, Mr Charles.
Barnes, Mr Frank.
Bentinck, Baron.
Buckland, Mr G E.
Cole, Capt H H.
Crichton, Capt, R E.
Collett, Major H.
Cappel, Mr. A L.
Couper, Colonel J R.
Creagh, Lieut O.M.
Cooke, Capt H R.
Channing, Mr F C.
Campbell, Major Sir John.
Cave, Colonel G N.
Childers, Lieut E S E, R E.
Currie Lieut-Col A.
Dundas, Capt J V C, RE.
Durand, Mr H M.
Day, Lieut G J, R E.
Douglas, Mr E R.
Dyer, Mr E.
Dallas, Surgeon-Major A M.
Downes, Capt G V.
Ritson Lieut-Colonel F.
Filgate, Major A J, R E.
Francis, Capt R.
Freeman, Lieut B L.
Fawcet, Capt R H.
Finlay, Mr J F
Farmer, Capt G L McL.
Fitzgerald, Lieut Lord F.
Fordyce, Rev J.
Fleming, Surg-Major J M, MD.
Forbes, Major.
Fraser, Lieut. R. B.
Gardner, Mr D M.
Gamble, Mr J S.
Goad, Mr H E.
Henderson, Major P D, CSI.
Hutchinson, Col C W.
Hewett, Major G L K.
Harold, Mr C.
Haverfield, Lieut H W.
Hichens, Lt-Col, R E.
Horne, Major R.
Haase, Dr G.
Hallowes, Major H J.
Horne, Lt-Col J C.
Howell, Mr. Arthur.
Haines, Mr. F.
Harris, Dr W P.
Harris, Major N H.
Johnson, Col A C.
Jacob, Mr. A.
Kidd, Surg-Major L.
Keith, Capt J.
Lane, Lt-Col C S.
Lane, Mr J H.
LeMesurier, Maj A, RE.
Lane, Lieut-Col W M.
Lethbridge, Mr Roper, CIE.
Lyall, Mr G J.
Leigh, Mr H C.
Langtry, Capt H.
Luck, Major George.
Loyd, Lieut A K.
Lugard, Mr H S.
LeMesurier, Lieut-Col, C B.
Miller, Col H M.
Molloy, Capt E.
Massy, Capt C F.
Massy, Capt C H.
Mackenzie, Lieut G.
Morton, Capt G deC.
Mactavish, Surg-Maj A M.
McNair, Lieut-Col H A.
MacGregor, Col C M, CSI., C I E.
Matthew, Revd H J.
Maisey, Col F C.
Maisey, Mr C.
Montmorency, Maj the Hon. A B de.
Murray, Lieut-Col A H.
Newil, Capt J H.
Nisbet, Colonel J R.
Newton, Mr J W M.
Noble, Maj W H.
Napier, Lieut the Hon J S.
Newberry, Capt E.
Nugent, Capt.
Owen, Dr C W.
Pierson, Capt W H., RE.
Pemberton, Maj R C B, RE.
Porter, Mr J C.
Plowden Mr T J C.
Petersen, Maj F.
Prior, Maj.
Paxton, Surg-Maj J.
Robertson, Capt J.
Ramsay, Lieut H.
Reynolde, Mr C H.
Russell, Col L.
Rosse, Col H.
Ray, Dy Surg-Genl G H., MD.
Rothe, Capt.
Rawlins, Mr T W.
Riddell, Mr H S H.
Ray, Surg-Major.
Rogers, Mr S M.
Shakespeare, Capt G R J.
Stansfeld, Lieut-Col H H.
Sawyer, Lieut H A.
St John, Major O, RE.
Skipwith, Capt G T, RE.
Slater, Rev S.
Stewart-MacKenzie, Capt J A
Sheridan, Mr P.
Sampson, Mr A B.
Simkinson, Mr E J.
Smith, Lieut W W.
Sandeman, Maj R. G., CSI.
Seebeck, Mr H.
Seward, Capt M H.
Smith, Mr W.
Tyndall, Mr R.
Temple, Mr H M.
Tytler, Mr F W.
Tupper, Mr C L.
Townsend, Surg-Maj S C.
Trotter, Capt J M.
Upperton, Major J.
Upton, Lieut H.
Walker, Mr J.
Young, Mr E A.

NEW PRESENTATIONS.

	Presented by
Ashburst, Mr F H.	Major-General W A Crommelin, CB.
Ambrose, Surgeon-Major J.	Surgeon-General J H Ker Innes, CB.
Armstrong, Capt J A, RE.	Lieut-General R Maclagan, RE.
Barnett, Major C St J B.	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Blackwell, Lieut, 2nd P V.	Major F Peterson.
Bryan, Mr George.	Captain R P Nisbett.
Barnes, Mr H Co.	Hon A R Thompson, CSI.
Cox, Mr S Fitzburgh.	Lieut-General R Maclagan, RE.
Chanter, Capt S F, 2nd P V.	Major F Peterson.
Cleanmellin, Sub-Lieut.	Major F Peterson.
Goldney, Mr W G.	Colonel H H Millar.
Green, Surgeon J J.	Surgeon-Genl. J H Ker Innes, C B.
Hewson, Mr F F.	Capt R P Nisbett.
Jackson, Capt G D'A.	Col the Hon Sir A Clarke, KCMG, CB, CIE.
Litster, Lieut A.	Brigadier-Genl W Gordon, CIE.
Latimer, Mr F W.	Col G P Colley, CB.
Leigh, Lieut F.	Major F Peterson.
Mitchell, Mr P.	Major-Genl P S Lumsden, CB, CSI.
Macpherson, Lieut D.	Major F Peterson.
Murphy, Lieut L.	Major F Peterson.
Meakin, Mr G H.	Major F Peterson.
Maisey, Mr E L.	Col F C Maisey.
Marston, Surgeon Major J.	Surgeon-Genl J H Ker Innes, CB.
Stone, Mr E H.	Major-Genl W A Crommelin, CB.
Smythies, Mr A.	Mr A O Hume, CB.
Whymper, Mr.	Col S Black.

The following native gentlemen attended the Levee:—

Rai Gopaul Mohun Circar Bahadoor.	Kazi Syed Ahmed.
	Mohomed Abdoolah.

The following Native gentleman was presented at the Levee:—

Mahomed Inayet Ali Khan, presented by Mr. J. W Macnabb.

List of gentlemen who were unavoidably prevented from attending the Levee:—

Gott, Col. W. G.	Sprague, Lieut. B.
Dale, Surgeon-Major A. J.	Wynne, Capt. A.
Black, Col. S.	Palmer, Mr. C. E., R.N.
Crohan, Capt. F. W.	Sartorius, Capt. E. H.
Brownlow, Col. H. A.	Finden, Dr. Woodforde.
Bishop, Lieut.-Genl. G. W.	Halsey, Mr. W. S.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURHH FROM MALTA.

A FAREWELL luncheon was given by Sir Charles and Lady van Straubenzee to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on the 4th May. His Excellency, in a very appropriate and short speech, proposed the health of H. I. and R. H. the Duchess, wishing her happiness and prosperity for many and many years to come, and bidding her a most hearty farewell. The Duke responded in a very affecting speech, in which he alluded to the pleasant sojourn which he and his Royal and Imperial Consort had enjoyed in Malta, and assured the company present that he would always remember the hearty welcome and the kindness shown to them by all classes of the population of these Islands. Mr. Gachia Zammit, on his own behalf and that of the population, thanked His Royal Highness for his kind and affecting expressions, and begged to assure their Royal Highnesses that they would always find a most hearty welcome from Her Majesty's Maltese subjects; and that he indulged in the hope that at no distant period they would pay another visit to this Island, where they were so sincerely respected and admired.

A SCOTCH MURDER TRIAL.

A TRIAL for alleged wife murder in the High Court of justiciary at Edinburgh is attracting much attention in Scotland. The prisoner, M. Eugene Chantrelle, a teacher of French in Edinburgh, is charged with poisoning his wife, and endeavouring to conceal the crime by breaking the gas-pipe in the room occupied by the deceased, so as to lead to the belief that her fatal illness was the result of gas-poisoning. The evidence shows that the prisoner became acquainted with the deceased while she was a pupil at a school where he was the French teacher, that he seduced her, and afterwards married her. They appear to have lived an unhappy life; Chantrelle behaved badly, and is said to have frequently threatened to murder her. It is also stated that he had insured his own life, that of his wife, and that of a servant girl for £1,000 each with an Accident Insurance Company; and one of the agents stated that Chantrelle had questioned him closely as to what would constitute an accident, and had put supposititious cases, such as poisoning and shooting. The medical evidence was to the effect that no poison was discovered in the body of deceased except a dubious trace of chloral in the tissues of the stomach. There were, however, indisputable traces of opium on the sheet and bedgown which had been used by her; and some of the medical witnesses gave it as their opinion that the symptoms observed in the deceased were consistent with narcotic poisoning, which did not always leave traces discoverable on *post-mortem* examination. The mother of Mrs. Chantrelle stated that her daughter had frequently told her that her husband had threatened to poison her. He had said that he could give her poison that the faculty of Edinburg could not detect. On May 10 witnesses were called for the defence. Their evidence was chiefly medical, and went to show that the stains in which traces of poison were said to be found could have been produced by other means than according to the theory of the prosecution. The case was resumed on May 11, when the Lord Advocate proceeded to address the jury for the Crown.

THE CURIOUS LIBEL CASE.

AT Marlborough-street, on May 6, Major William George Dilke finally appeared before Mr. Newton to answer a summons for having published a libel on Mrs. Rosemond Dilke, of Maxstoke Castle. Mr. George Lewis, jun., conducted the case; Mr. Harrison appeared for the defendant. Mr. Alfred Cooper, F.R.G.S., Herrietta-street, Cavendishsquare, stated that he remembered the accident to Mr. Dilke on the 26th of April. Witness was called early on the morning of Friday to see Mrs. Dilke. She was in the drawing-room of 45, Albemarle-street, lying on a sofa, and suffering from a severe shock to her nervous system. She remained on the sofa until the following day, when she went to bed. She remained under his care during her illness, and he advised iced water as a remedy. She was in quite a state of collapse. By his directions she was kept to her bed. Replying to Mr. Harrison, witness said he was in practice as a surgeon, and at the time a doctor was not in attendance. He had attended Mrs. Dilke's late husband in 1872 and 1873. He was in attendance on Mrs. Dilke for five days, the 27th, 28th, and 30th of April, and the 1st and 2nd of May. She occupied the bedroom contiguous to the drawing-room and the bedroom opened into another room. Replying to Mr. Lewis, witness and Mrs. Dilke's sister occupied the other room, Sir Beaumont Alexander Churchill Dixie, of Bosworth-park, stated that he was the brother of Mrs. Dilke. On Thursday night, the 26th of April, 1877, he received a telegram from Lord Aylesford. The following morning he came to town with his wife, Lady Florence Dixie, went to 45, Albemarle-street, and found his sister, Mrs. Dilke, there. She seemed very low and depressed. He and his wife stopped there that night. He stopped also on the 28th of April, and on the following Sunday and Monday was at the house. He went home on Monday and returned to town on the Wednesday, and remained until Mrs. Dilke left. The Rev. B. Astley, of Cadsby, Leicestershire, said he was a clergyman, and had married a sister of Mrs. Dilke. On the 27th of April, 1877, in consequence of a telegram he received he went to town. Mrs. Dilke was at Lord Aylesford's house. There were there also Sir Beaumont and Lady Florence Dixie. Mrs. Dilke remained at the house with his entire consent. Replying to Mr. Harrison, he said he did not know how many bedrooms there were in the house. Mr. Lewis said that was his case. Mr. Harrison said that as the magistrate had intimated his intention to commit the defendant for trial, he would not occupy time by entering upon the formal defence, but wished to make a few remarks to the effect that his client had only acted on behalf of his brother, who in his opinion required protection. The attempts which his brother had made on his life showed that he required protection, and that was the only reason why he had moved in the matter. The letters were never meant for circulation. They were to be privately confided to the family of Mr. Dilke, and he believed they had been seen by no eye but Mrs. Dilke and her husband. Mr. Harrison denied on the part of his client that pamphlets of an offensive character had been sent to Mrs. Dilke, and he would urge in explanation that, although his client was mistaken in his facts, he honestly believed at the time that they were true. Mr. Newton said he had no other course to take than to send the case to a jury. Mr. Newton then put the usual question to the defendant, with the caution, as to wether he had anything to say with reference to the charge. The defendant said he was not guilty of libelling the complainant, and he would further declare, upon his honour, that the envelope containing certain pamphlets of a scandalous nature was neither written nor sent by him. Mr. Newton was very glad to hear this disclaimer, as it would go forth to the world and have the weight it was entitled to. The defendant was then fully committed for trial, his own bail in £100 being taken.

THE music-hall Vocalist has every reason to be proud of his present position, for not only has he given a name to a party, but he has revived the glories of a past day. Time was when the Superlative Sloker was an institution of the town, when the hoardings blazed with his name in big capitals, and the barrelorgans ground the refrain to his unrythmical songs to the great suffering and annoyance of statistical cynics like the late Mr. Babbage. For many years these radiant beings were the idols of the town. They led the fashion in hats, and cheap clothiers were obliged to copy their vagaries in costume to suit the taste of their clerkly constituents, whose evening lounge was the galleries of the music-hall. But "Champagne Charlie" and "Champion *Comique*" who was ready at all times to pit his talents against all other *Comiques*, had their day, and like many another vulgarity, were relegated to comparative obscurity. Champagne Charlie palled on the appetits of the *blasé*. Arry and young Moses of the White-chapel-road forsook the once enticing strains of the Champion *Comique*, whose phaeton and pair by which he was triumphantly carried from one music hall to another, was discarded for a cheaper mode of conveyance. But the "Jingo" mania threatens us with a revival of the olden days, and once again we are in danger of being driven mad by bad music, execrable rhyme, horrible English, and fatulent patriotism. What a pity it is that all the musical "Jingoes" cannot be collected in a body and sent to fight the Kaffirs. A few staves of "We don't want to fight" and "Here stands a post" might prove more efficacious than a hundred big guns.

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The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1878.

THE SUMMONS TO THE SEPOYS.

(Spectator, May 4.)

We trust that the first business of Parliament on its re-assembling will be to give this summons to the Sepoys the careful discussion it deserves. Every despatch from India deepens the public impression of the importance of the measure, and of the profound effect which it may hereafter produce upon both the policy and the fortunes of the British Empire. With an audacity which, as we frankly concede to those who follow him has in it something splendid, Lord Beaconsfield has broken through the traditions of a century, has broken through them successfully, and has at a stroke changed all the relations previously existing between India and the United Kingdom. He has changed India from a far-away Empire, secluded in the depths of Asia, to a closely-connected dependency, situated for all purposes of practical politics, and especially for war, upon the Mediterranean. Talk of Russian intrusion into that sea, Lord Beaconsfield has brought India into it, with her whole army, and her boundless resources for the supply of men. In profound secrecy, without a previous vote of Parliament, without a hint being given to the people, while his leader in the Commons was pledging himself to the line that nothing was being done, he has ordered the Indian Army into Europe, avowedly to fight a European people, and the Indian Army has obeyed him with delight. The first regiments selected have sailed, and it is impossible, to those who know India, either to doubt that the telegram published in Monday's *Times* is in official—it is full of details which can have been known to Government alone—or to believe that it gravely misrepresents the temper of the Native soldiery. We believe that it is substantially true; that the order for European service has been received by the Native Army with cordial approval, that it has struck them as an honour, and that it has roused that spirit of delight in battle and adventure which is nowhere stronger or more permanent than among the fighting races of the Indian Peninsula. Not only have entire regiments volunteered, which would mean little, as they have volunteered before for service in Burmah and China, when most reluctant to go, but the men and the native officers individually have expressed their enthusiasm for the service; and more important than all, recruits have come forward till it would be easy to supplement each regiment with a second battalion. The reporters state, it is true, that part of the enthusiasm is due to a change in the composition of the Native Army; but we believe this to be a delusion, and that their case is stronger than they themselves suspect. There are high-caste Hindoos enough in these regiments to have made a fierce resistance, the Goorkas are Hindoos to the bone, and the change, reaching as it does three Presidencies, must be a radical change of tone. So far as observers well accustomed to sepoys can perceive, there would be no difficulty, except money, in landing 60,000 native troops, officered, drilled, and provided like Europeans, in any part of the Mediterranean. We could conquer the Turkish Empire with Asia from the European side, and never expend an Englishman.

No such alteration in the position of this country as a fighting Power has occurred since she substituted Regular regiments for train-bands and feudal retainers, and it is one which transcends in importance all the grave considerations of Parliament, as the deliberative body of the kingdom, and altogether irrespective of party quarrels. A change in the national position so vast is not to be estimated by its effect in this single struggle or that, or by the results on the fortunes of any Minister or any Cabinet. Those most opposed to the war will not deny that if we are to fight, we should be strong; nor shall we, who detest Lord Beaconsfield's policy, attempt to question that in this great step he has displayed what has hitherto been his most conspicuous if almost valueless. Admitting the evidence to be true, he has seen what no Anglo-Indian saw,—that the thirst for action would with native, as with every other soldiery, overcome every other feeling, and is entitled to the utmost credit due to audacious statesmanship. The point at issue is more important than any reputation or any momentary policy, and involves the entire future relation of the English people to themselves and to the world.

We are constrained to believe that we would gladly believe the contrary, that it will affect those relations for evil. We cannot think it well for any nation to be able to fight by deputy, to be able to wage war without making sacrifices, to be able to win territories for themselves through the aid of men who have no share in their policy, and who are not to be responsible for the successes they achieve,—and we believe such a position especially bad for the English people. Already the worst tendency of that people is the contempt which they call the Imperial sentiment,—the desire for empire to be created by mercenary swords. They have fought their greatest campaigns by the aid of subsidised allies. They have resolutely rejected a conscription, so resolutely that, by a strange perversion of ideas, they have boasted of their dislike as a proof of their love of liberty, of superior virtue. They have refused even to submit to the universal military training which every statesman among them of both parties would, if it were politically safe to speak out, tell them directly to be good, or would make them healthier men, more active men, and men with more capacity for command, for obedience, and for organisation. They have not only adhered determinately to their resolve to purchase soldiers, but have of late years become more and more special in their habit of proclaiming their resolution, till at this moment their most popular songs boast of English wealth as the resource on which they rely to defeat the world in arms. The deep, inner vulgarity of soul, in fact, which is the defect of the Englishman, the total spiritual blindness to splendid qualities, has infected the nation, until it makes matter of pride of its one serious cause for political shame. It is pleased when it thinks it can fight by wasting only some silver from its overflowing till, when the spirit will be gratified to the utmost by the employment of the Indian soldiery men whom the nation can always obtain to whom it need give no explanations and for whom, except as human beings, it does not care,—or at all events, does not care with a personal zest, as it were, family feeling which makes it feel the loss of a British regiment as a calamity, which induces it to disorganise a Service rather than a non-commissioned officer shall suffer unjustly, and which compels it to arrange even its campaigns upon this first principle—that men's lives must not be wasted. With the employment of the natives of India as Imperial troops, the grand restraints on the English haughtiness and disposition to crush down instead of conciliating opposition will be removed. By an expenditure of money only, the English aristocracy can avoid personally calling on the people for a sacrifice, without feeling the infinite value of the lives they are expending, the British Government can in every colony throughout the world crush out resistance. The "hereditary nobility of mankind," as Macaulay called them, will be relieved of the only or only of plebeian lives. Why govern Maories well, when Maories can be exterminated in a month, and no English household mourn? Why reform Jamaica, when Sikhs can put down Negroes, and no Englishman be missed? Why form South Africa into an Indian, that is, a great dependency governed in the interest of all races of its inhabitants, when its dark populations must, even if misgoverned, submit to Madrassee bayonets? We cannot believe that a power so terrible, and to be used with so little responsibility to its subjects, can be trusted to any government or any nation without moral and political deterioration. The single check on the military governments of the Continent, the one barrier against grand wars of aggrandisement, is that the Army is the people; but if Prince Bismarck, or Prince Gortschakoff, or M. Gambetta engage in wars of conquest, they must conquer by expending those who ultimately rule them. The English people are about to throw even that check away, and embark on huge enterprises in the certainty, at least in the belief, that they have behind them the soldiers of a continent whom they rule, but who are not themselves, to whom they need only give pay and honours. That the men come voluntarily, willingly, even delightedly to the work does not alter the case, which is this,—that they are not us, that the burden of the sadness of their loss does not fall on English homes. Take them in the very best point of view, a true point, in the sense that it is in our willing allies, and still they relieve us of a strain which, if it ought to be borne, ought to be borne alone by the nation which decides that it has to be endured. There are no allies on earth to whom a people like the English, with their secular history of the grave responsibilities to entrust their work. There is in the whole arrangement a shifting of the burden from the rulers on to their dependants, a reliance on expense as an equivalent for self-sacrifice, a postponement of national duty for the sake of national ease, which can produce no good. Look at this very quarrel now on hand. The English people, or their ruling classes—for as yet there is no final evidence of the decision of the nation, as apart from the decision of its capital—are wild with suspicion and hatred of Russia, are almost ready, for war, and determined to drive her cruelly back to their deserts. What influence is to steady their minds, to make them reconsider, to reduce their tempers to the judicial mood which befits a Christian nation about to light up a vast war? First, let us hope, their sense of justice; but secondly, their sense of enormous expenditure of men which will be required,—men whom they cannot spare, and whom they value individually as part of themselves. Can it be well that at this moment, when temper and reason are still strangers, that the second restraining force should be removed, that they should be reminded that they can dispose of other races than their own, that they have a recruiting-ground in Asia which costs them nothing but money, and which cannot be exhausted? We say nothing of what appears the wickedness of ruling India because Europe is nobler than Asia, and then calling in Asia to beat down Europe, nothing of the fierce jealousy which all Europe will henceforth feel of our possession of the mighty Empire at last brought home to its doors—at Empire which, if its people will fight on our side, becomes a seventh Great Power, stronger for invasion than any of the six, except, perhaps, Germany—and confine ourselves to the single and, as we believe, unanswerable question, Is it well, for the sake of success in a single quarrel, to deteriorate the nation, to make universal military training impossible, to rely on Asiatic swords instead of our own, to sink from the Roman position, of which we were so proud, to the Carthaginian? The nation seems for the moment intoxicated with its new strength, but when the statesmen meet again, we trust that among them, at least, we shall find a few who can think of the future as well as the present, and plead that national strength can never be found in a measure which, so far as it succeeds, must emasculate the national character.

PARLIAMENT AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS FROM INDIA.

(Times, May 7.)

The re-assembling of the House of Commons ...y there was, as we had anticipated, a sharp ...ission about the course followed by the Government ... ordering the despatch of Indian troops to Malta without having obtained the previous consent of the House. To question from the Marquis of Hartington, why the despatch of the Indian troops to Malta had not been announced to Parliament before the recess, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that such announcement was not thought necessary, and that it was not in accordance with custom that it should be made. An estimate of the cost incurred by the movement of the troops would, he added, be shortly laid before the House, and a convenient opportunity thus afforded for a discussion on the subject. All this, however, was only a preliminary skirmish. The real battle of the evening began with Mr. Fawcett's charge that he and at least a hundred other members of the House had been misled just before the recess by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's assurances. "There has been no change in our policy" is the statement of which Mr. Fawcett complains. The bringing over of Indian troops to Europe is, Mr. Fawcett declares, a change of the utmost consequence. The seven thousand or so now at Malta may be followed shortly by seventy thousand, or a hundred and seventy thousand, or, indeed, by any number. Malta has been the place selected for them this time. Next time it may be London. There is no Parliament in India, Sir George Campbell adds. Troops can be raised at the sole discretion of the Government, and are subject to a Mutiny Act, not renewed yearly as our own is, but perpetual. On the question of the military law under which the troops at Malta are serving Sir George Campbell starts a dilemma. The English Mutiny Act does not, it has been expressly stated, apply to Indian soldiers. The Indian Mutiny Act is of no force outside the old Indian limits of the Cape of Good Hope and the Suez Canal. There is, therefore, either no law by which the discipline of the troops at Malta can be maintained, or there is a law which will apply to them equally on their dreaded arrival in London—the perpetual Mutiny Act, over which the English Parliament has no right of control. Moreover, as Sir William Harcourt observes, the cost of moving the troops may, perhaps, be defrayed from the revenue of India; and, if so, the English Parliament from first to last will never need to be consulted at all about them.

To a good deal of this, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's reply may be pronounced sufficient. It is, the Chancellor of the Exchequer points out, the undoubted right of Her Majesty to dispose at her own pleasure of the forces in her service. That some portion of her troops should be moved to Malta involves no stretch of prerogative. That they should be moved to any part of the United Kingdom would be another matter, and contrary to the Bill of Rights if it were done without the consent of Parliament. On the question of the cost incurred for the Maltese contingent, Sir Stafford Northcote speaks quite explicitly. Parliament is to be asked to make provision for the whole expense. We are content with the fact, though it does not follow as certainly as Sir Stafford Northcote supposes from the Act of 1859. In the event of an emergency of any kind, as well as in the event of an invasion of India, Indian troops can be sent out of the country at the charges of the Indian Exchequer; and enough to know that this point is not to be insisted on, and that the final settlement will, as a matter of fact, come before the House, whether it need do so or no. On the reasons which induced the Government to keep back the news of the despatch of the troops to Malta, the Chancellor of the Exchequer speaks courageously, if not convincingly. He is inclined to complain that Mr. Fawcett and others do not soon, rather than ready to admit that it ought to have been announced sooner. The thing done was a precautionary measure, and was, therefore, as part of a consistent peace policy, no cause for anxiety. Here, again, the supporters of the Government were more defiant than the Government itself in their reply to the challenge of the Opposition. Mr. Baillie Cochrane plainly said that if Parliament had been informed of what was doing, some objections or other would certainly have been raised to it, and that this danger was effectually guarded against by the prudent course of keeping Parliament in the dark. Sir Robert Peel scarcely condescends to a defence even of his kind. It is the duty of all members, at all events on his side of the House, to support the Government in the policy they are following. It is only in a spirit of faction that any objection can be raised to the despatch of the troops to Malta, and since the resignation of Lord Derby there is no place for such a spirit except on the Opposition benches. As to the military law by which the troops at Malta are to be controlled, the Chancellor of the Exchequer betrays the ground with some misgivings. He supposes that the Indian Mutiny Act applies to them, in spite of what Sir George Campbell urges to the contrary; but he leaves the question in the hands of his legal friends, no one of whom seems to have been prepared yesterday to deal with it.

We cannot but think that it would have been better and more respectful to Parliament if the Government had seen fit to give the information the withholding of which was made matter of complaint yesterday. Technically, no doubt, the Government may have been within its right, but it is not well that the occasion should be needlessly created for resorting to a defence of this kind. Nothing would have been lost by an early and frank statement, and the chances of irritation would have been avoided which the Government at the present crisis is not doing wisely to excite. Those who are asked to repose trust may also claim to be trusted, and it is fair matter of complaint if they feel that they ought to have been trusted and have not been. The suspicions which were expressed yesterday, however far they went beyond anything that the occasion called for, must still be admitted to have been not wholly unprovoked. It was a mistake on the part of the Government to keep Parliament in the dark. The penalty is to be found in the course of the debate of yesterday, and it will be found again when the opportunity for discussion is given which the Chancellor of the Exchequer promises.

THE BAGOT WILL CASE.

(Daily Telegraph, May 7.)

Nothing that the Government has done infringes the very extensive rights of Parliament, and hence the outburst of last night on behalf of Russia had no reasonable basis. The points requiring examination were the assertion that the Crown has not the power of ordering its Indian troops to Europe; that, if there were a surplus in Calcutta, it would not be necessary to consult Parliament at all; that Sepoys might be quartered in London; and that, perhaps, the Indian Mutiny Act has no validity beyond the Isthmus of Suez. All these statements, except the last, were successfully demolished by Sir Stafford Northcote. The orders issued, he said, are strictly within the prerogative; the troops cannot be paid out of Indian revenue, and must be paid at the cost of the British Exchequer; consequently, the House of Commons can always exert its indefeasible right of refusing supplies. A statute has provided that Indian troops employed beyond the frontier become chargeable on the Treasury; so that were India never so flourishing she could not be called upon to pay a rupee. In any case, the whole proceeding will be thoroughly debated, and, as the House possesses the power of the purse, it can give effect to its dissent from a wise and patriotic policy by refusing to vote the needful supplies.

(Daily News, May 7.)

The motion made yesterday was but formal, and was withdrawn. It was an opportunity given to the Government to make, if they could, a satisfactory explanation and no such explanation was made or even suggested. This is the point to which we would invite especial attention. The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not even appear to have any understanding of the gravity of the subject. He contended that the Government were not in any way bound to give the House of Commons any preliminary information as to the step which they had resolved to take. According to his view of the matter they might send the Indian troops where they liked, call hundreds of thousands of Asiatic soldiers into our European service without asking for any preliminary approval from the House of Commons. He talked of acts as being strictly within the Constitutional prerogatives of the Sovereign, as if he really believed that the political system of this country allows the full and arbitrary exercise of all the powers that are technically and by courtesy called Royal prerogatives.

(Morning Post, May 7.)

The great point to be considered is the moral and material advantages which will be gained by calling the Indian troops into play in the event of the failure of the British troops which we can send out if it is necessary to any conclusions with Russia, there are other sources to which we may reasonably look for aid. But in India we have a resource about which there can be no doubt. The popularity of British rule in India has been proved by the alacrity and enthusiasm with which the native troops have volunteered to fight side by side with England against Russia. We have thus upon our side an inexhaustible supply of soldiers who are at least a match for Russian troops, and whose attachment to the rule of the Empress of India will be confirmed by success in arms achieved in company with the rest of her subjects. Never was there a wiser stroke of policy than that which the Government have made in the step which they have taken. It will strengthen our rule in India against the only State which has shown any inclination to subvert it, and it will also show that we have resources at our command which render us, what we have been repeatedly told we are not, a great military Power.

(Daily Chronicle, May 7.)

It is unquestionable that in calling an army from India for service in Europe, without first communicating with Parliament, a great constitutional question was raised. In despatching the troops first, and getting the vote afterwards, the Government took "precautions" with a vengeance. But the tendency of such actions is to ignore Parliament altogether, and if a grave course of this kind is adopted during one of the sessional holidays, what might not be done during the ordinary recess? We should simply be under despotic government, possessing no securities against the arbitrary exercise of authority. It is necessary to guard against the first reactionary step, otherwise we may find our very liberties curtailed before we know where we are. When the Supplementary Vote is asked for, the whole question of policy will be fully and fairly raised, but meanwhile we have heard enough to increase rather than lessen the dissatisfaction with which, for various reasons, we first regarded the course which the Government had determined to pursue.

THE LEADERS OF THE ARMY.

I am enabled to-day to present what I believe will be found to be an accurate list of officers who will hold commands or staff appointments in the event of the dispatch of a British Expedition to the East. The names are given, on high authority, as they appear in the Army List; and although, as I am told, "claims might not be recognised," the ability of the officers enumerated is indisputable; while I think the Horse Guards will be the first to admit that the men whose names follow would all shed lustre on the British arms. The list is thus composed:

GENERALS.

Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.—already appointed to chief command.

Sir F.E. Chapman, G.C.B., Royal Engineers.

Sir J. L. A. Simmons, K.C.B., Royal Engineers.—The Chief Engineer would be furnished by one of these two officers, both of them soldiers of exceptional ability; indeed, it is difficult to decide which of the two is the best, so equal are they, as it seems to me.

Sir T. M. Steele, K. C. B.,—I do not myself think Sir Thomas Steele a brilliant commander, though he is an immensely popular one, and would be followed anywhere by his troops, whose confidence he would be certain of.

Sir E. A. Holdich, K.C.B.,—an officer of whom too little has been heard of late.

Sir A. H. Horsford, G.C.B.,—a tactician of high order, though not by any means as good a Military Secretary.

Sir Collingwood Dickson, V.C., K.C.B., Royal Artillery —a very prince of gunners, a perfect officer in all respects, and beyond the petty jealousies of those of his arm, which is saying as much for him as well could be said.

Sir A. Borton, K.C.B.,—one of the best "all round" officers in the whole army.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.

H. Smyth, C.B.

Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B.,—"Wily Dan," as he is called in anterooms—is about the best soldier we have got; a good companion in camp, a polished gentlemen in society, a trained staff officer, and king among tacticians, he is a man beyond all others on whose staff I should wish to fill a place.

Sir Thos. M'Mahon, Bart., C.B.,—who earned a reputation lately at Aldershot.

R. Wardlaw, C.B.,—now in command of the Cavalry at Aldershot.

R. C. H. Taylor, C.B.,—the present Deputy Adjutant-General.

J. W. S. Smyth, C.B.,—another man of whom far too little is heard, who is equal to any responsibility, still is kept unemployed.

J. W. Armstrong, C.B.,—now Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces.

W. Parke, C.B.,—a fighting Scotchman, who may be said to love the smell of powder, which he knows how to use with effect, as the annals of Aldershot field days sufficiently shew.

G. Erskine—an administrative rather than a fighting soldier, but a thoroughly good and useful officer, who would be invaluable in fifty positions.

A. F. Herbert, C.B.,—an officer who has had large experience of staff work, and has never undertaken anything without gaining *kudos* for himself in its performance.

W. Olpherts, V.C., C.B., Royal (late Indian) Artillery—who has a head to think and, but whose madness consists in his devotion to his profession, of which he is a bright light.

F. C. A. Stephenson, C.B.,—the able and popular commander of the Home District, many years an ornament to the Brigade of Guards.

E. A. Whitmore, C. B.,—the present Inspector-General of Recruiting, and a late Assistant Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards.

Lord A. G. Russel, C.B.,—late of the Rifle Brigade, and now in command at Dover.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,—already appointed.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

R. J. Shipley, C.B.,—late in command of a Brigade at Aldershot, a man beloved and believed in by everybody.

E. W. D. Ward, C.B.,—now standing at Belfast.

W. Sankey, C.B.,—an officer who to the surprise of everybody is enjoying complete idleness.

G. H. S. Willis, C.B.,—in command at Manchester, and who will be invaluable as having made himself so efficient an Assistant Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards.

J. R. Glyn, C.B.—Late of the Rifle Brigade, now in command at Dublin.

Sir J. M. Adye, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, Governor of the Royal Military Academy.

H. P. Hepburn, C.B., late of the Scots Guards.

G. W. A. Higginson, C.B.,—late of the Grenadier Guards.

C. G. A. Oakes, C.B.,—"Tom Oakes," known throughout the service for his peculiarities—one of the best of cavalry officers and the kindest of men.

Hon. H. H. Clifford, V.C., C.B.,—whom all who know would wish to find among the chosen.

H. H. Aylmer, C.B., now on the Irish Staff.

J. N. Sargent, C.B.,—a soldier as unassuming in his demeanour as he would be reliable in the field.

J. B. Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I.

D. C. Gandy, C.B.,—late Assistant Quartermaster-General at Aldershot.

R. B. Hawley, C.B.,—the present Assistant Military Secretary, one of the best commanding officers I ever met, but unpopular solely in consequence of his unfortunate manner.

The Hon. P. R. B. Feilding, C.B.,—late of the Coldstream Guards.

W. T. L. Patterson,—one of the most reliable of soldiers if only he cared to work.

C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B.,—"Fraser of the 11th," who made a regiment, and afterwards served on the Duke's Staff as aide-de-camp—an officer well known in society and as well and favourably known in garrison, where he is always a favourite, a man of whose gallantry too we have ample evidence by a bronze cross which figures among the orders he wears on his breast.

J. H. F. Elkington.

A. H. Lane Fox.

Hon. J. Lambton.

Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B.,—the present head of the Intelligence Department, late Commandant of the Staff College, who added, if it were possible for such a man to have done so, to the reputation his father won.

E. Newdigate,—now commanding at Chatham, and who was for five years Assistant Adjutant-General at Aldershot.

F. Marshall,—one of the most popular, as he is the most enthusiastic, of soldiers: one of the few general officers who lament their good luck.

Such are the names which have been furnished to me, and I have no hesitation in saying that it would be from among these that the selections would be made.—*Whitehall Review.*

THE BAGOT WILL CASE.

The Bagot will case was resumed on the 4th May. The court was even more crowded than on previous days. The Solicitor-General continued the cross-examination of Mr. Pry, solicitor, with respect to a photograph of Mrs. Bagot, which witness had described to the Rev. Mr. Rainsford as indelicate. You know the Rev. Mr. Rainsford, who performed the marriage ceremony between Mr. and Mrs. Bagot?—Yes; I believe he is a beneficed clergyman in London. He has a private chapel. He is a friend of mine.

When did you in person go to see him about this case?—In February or March of this year, when I went to London about the doctors. I showed him this photograph (produced), or a copy of it; I am not certain which. We talked about the Verner family, and he spoke of the wretched way they were brought up, and said they were fast young ladies.

You questioned Mr. Rainsford about the case?—Yes, we were talking about it. He spoke to me about Mrs. Bagot and Miss Verner being loose and fast young ladies.

Judge Warren—Did he say they were loose young ladies? Well, I will not swear he said loose, but he said fast, I know.

Judge—Loose and fast are not the same thing. Did you use those words, "Can you imagine a decent woman sitting for that?"—I cannot swear. We talked very freely and fully and generally.

The Solicitor-General—You heard it sworn by your own client that six months before you had told him that your suspicions of this photograph were unfounded?—Certainly not, I did not know it myself. Mr. Rainsford quite agreed with my idea of the photograph and indelicacy of exposure.

Having said to him, "Can you imagine a decent woman sitting for that?" when did you afterwards find out your suspicions were unfounded?—The photo in my possession was got from the photographers in London for the purposes of this trial. I thought it was an indelicate photo, and I afterwards ascertained my suspicions as to its indelicacy were unfounded.

Did you say a word to the clergyman who married Mrs. Bagot to remove the impression he had as to the indelicacy of the photos—that one of the ladies had sat for an indecent phot)?—I did not.

Judge: I think you ought to have removed the impression.

There is Lady Wallscourt's letter; did you get that?—Yes, from Mr. Neville Bagot; he gave it me when Dr. Banks was there. Lord Wallscourt came into the room, and handed him the letter, which Mr. Bagot gave me. I did not consider he had any object in handing it to me; deceased seemed to be annoyed at his wife having gone out with Lady Wallscourt. Dr. Porter and Mr. Banks were present. I remember an ex-policeman being brought to Merville for the purpose of keeping out Mrs. Bagot before she took her departure.

Do you consider Mrs. Bagot was mercenary in her feelings towards her husband?—I cannot answer that; I served her with a notice to quit her husband's house.

Where is the telegram you received on July 14, telling you to instruct Serjeant Armstrong?—Here it is. "Engage Serjeant Armstong instantly for me. Act promptly and energetically, as Mrs. B. has been unsuccessfully seeking him. Come here this evening without fail."

What were you to engage Serjeant Armstrong for?—To defend deceased against Mrs. Bagot.

Upon what do you say she was the active conspirator to be founded?—That she was making great noise over him and he wanted to have her bound over to keep the peace.

The Solicitor-General then proceeded to read the case for instruction in reference to proposed criminal information laid before Dr. W. Boyd. It went on to say: "This is a very delicate criminal particular case between a gentleman and his wife who are living on very bad terms, though they live under the same roof. Mrs. Bagot has been lately annoying her husband very much, and also her servant, Grindley. Counsel has herewith copies of instructions for criminal information. Counsel will read over the accompanying documents, and add to altter them as he considers necessary." (Laughter.)

The Judge: Was that the evidence?

The Solicitor-General: Yes, my lord. (Renewed laughter.)

The Solicitor-General then read a letter from testator, in which he stated that his wife, "regardless of all propriety and common feelings of humanity, and by gross misconduct, moral and physical, has done everything she can to disturb me and endanger my life!" and the latter went on authorising his brothers to take legal steps for his protection, undertaking to indemnify them. In another letter he spoke of employing detectives to watch her.

Counsel to witness. Did you ever represent that photograph we have been talking of as an indecent photograph in the lifetime of her husband?—I never saw it until afterwards.

Did you send Mr. Bagot's wife's photograph to London detectives during his lifetime?—I cannot positively swear. I never got a photograph of Mrs. Bagot from any other member of the family. In a letter of Jan. 18 reference was made to employing detectives to keep Mr. Bagot *en courant* as to Mrs. Bagot's movements. That letter was from Mrs. Meagher's sister to Mrs. Bagot. It was addressed to me. I replied to her, stating I had employed Pollaky, the detective, to watch her movements to keep an eye on Mrs. Bagot, and asking for some of Mrs. Bagot's photographs, to act in the matter.

The case was then adjourned.

The Bagot will case was resumed on the 5th May, when Judge Warren said he had communicated with the Court of Probate in England, whose practice he wished to follow as closely as possible, and he was happy to inform the jury that in very long and special cases the practice was to pay the jurymen a guinea a day.

The Solicitor-General commenced his address to the jury for the plaintiff (Mrs. Bagot) at twenty minutes past one o'clock. After some preliminary remarks the learned gentleman said: There is one charge so dreadful that it demands my first attention. You have been told that the object of this case is that Mrs. Bagot is fighting here for money. You have heard repeated that this is a harlot's claim for the wages of her sin and the earnings of her iniquity. That is a charge that could not for one moment be left to lie upon her name when her counsel is allowed to speak. She comes here, you are told, to have an intestacy declared; to have that will set aside that she may revel in the spoils of the man whose heart she broke. As the result of her intended operations she would be put immediately in possession of one-third of an enormous personalty. And you are further told that in the gay saloons of London her paramours and herself would smile when they were in the enjoyment of his wealth and of his dower upon that large estate in the province of Ulster, and would go to the squanderers amongst the dissipated of that London society in which her whole delight was placed; and that Letitia, the unmarried sister, might go forth a pauper. That is the case that has been stated—that is the case allowed for two whole days to rest upon your minds as true. You are asked to find this will one—that the will of September, 1876, was not the will of a sane, competent, uninfluenced testator. Your breaking that will will leave it free to set up any other of the wills that may have been previously made, but no one who has listened to the case can fail to see that if the will of September 1876 is broken down, that of April and the codicil of March; but there stands behind them a will executed by the hands of the dead man himself, executed after his marriage, stating his desires and wishes, not only with respect to his property, but also as to the issue of the marriage, and providing under his own hand for even the education of the sons that he might have. That document has been duly executed, witnessed by Mr. Vallance and his clerk in London, in August, 1875. The man who made it was a sound and rational testator. The learned counsel continued: A little scrap of paper turned up in the case which was the key of a great deal. It was the letter of young Verner, then a boy 17 years of age, to Christopher Neville Bagot: "My dear Boy—Have your dinner a little earlier to-night, as I want you to go to the theatre with me." That was addressed by a boy of 17 to a man nearly 50. His father was not then a year in his grave, and he had been cast into the midst of the temptations of London society. Who was this man? The only brother of the two Miss Verners, one aged then 21 and the other not yet 20. Their father dead, the mother a weak and failing woman, the girls unprotected and uncorrupted. It was asserted that this marriage was brought about to conceal Mrs. Bagot's dishonour. They would see that there was not a shadow of foundation for that assertion. It would be proved that the child whose duty it would be to keep young Verner from going wrong was hard at work corrupting him. For what purpose? Was it merely for the purpose of going to the theatres that this returned Australian with boundless wealth and 47 years of age, was in close connection with the young boy? Nothing of the sort. It was a deep-laid plot to seduce Verner to the old sister, who, through the means of a secret marriage, was ultimately induced to yield to his whisperings. He (counsel) was sorry to have to tell it. If the result of that seduction was that the child whose interests were at stake came into the world it would add to the double dose of infamy. The Bagots made their home in which Miss Verner and her sister were ever in London was 1871. During 1871 and 1872 what was their position? During the whole of that time it would be proved that their father was lying a helpless invalid, unable to leave his bed, and the mother a weak woman, with no protection for the daughters save a brother-in-law who was Mr. Bagot. He intended to cut this girl a vicious and bad character. They could not do that; what reliable evidence had they offered on that point? Not one particle and their falsehood would defeat itself. One of the most cruel and one of the most heartless results of this litigation was that down to the time he (the Solicitor-General) was speaking Miss Edith Verner, the younger and yet unmarried sister of this unhappy woman, had her name dragged through the mire, and her name and that of her sister published in every paper in the land for the last fortnight. He would undertake to prove that when Neville Bagot first made the acquaintance of Miss Verner, though somewhat lame, he was an attractive person, and was extremely fond of dancing. He took her in a manner in which she would herself tell the jury. Before seducing her a sham marriage had been gone through, and the child was the undoubted offspring of both. Seven weeks before its birth Bagot had made the will providing for its education, and no idea then existed in his mind, though all the circumstances and facts afterwards influenced him were then known to him, that the child was spurious, a fostered delusion which changed his conduct towards his wife and created the quarrels which were now relied upon as a proof of her guilt.

The Solicitor-General had not concluded when the Court rose.

CONSTANCE KENT.—A CURIOUS REVELATION.

(Daily Telegraph.)

Dr. Bucknill, in his second Lumleian lecture, has made a most interesting disclosure, letting complete and final light upon a *cause celèbre* about which at one time public opinion was very widely divided. On the night of the 29-30th of June, 1860, at Road, a little village near Frome, in Wiltshire, was perpetrated a most cruel and mysterious murder. There resided at Road a certain Mr. Kent, a sub-inspector of factories. His household consisted of himself, his wife, three daughters—Mary, aged twenty-nine, Elizabeth, twenty-seven, Constance, sixteen—and a son, William Savile, fifteen—all children by a former marriage. Besides these there were also a daughter, Mary, aged five, a son, Francis Savile, about four, and an infant daughter the offspring of the second marriage. Early one morning the nurse gave the alarm that the little boy Francis was missing. A few hours later his body was found in an outhouse, with the throat cut in the most shocking manner. Suspicion fixed itself upon Elizabeth Gough, the child's nursemaid, and upon Mr. Kent, the father. All sorts of wild and utterly improbable stories were put about. The nurse was charged before the magistrate, but there was absolutely no evidence against her, and the prosecution had to be withdrawn. Mr. Kent himself incurred an amount of odium which must have been—knowing as he did his own innocence—cruel and painful to him in the last degree. It was openly said that he had killed the child to prevent its disclosing his misconduct, and circumstances were ingeniously tortured to justify the conclusion. Ultimately Mr. Whicher, a skilful detective, was entrusted with the case. Everybody expected him to fix the guilt upon Mr. Kent and the nurse. Instead of this before he had had the case twenty-four hours in his hand, he discovered the terrible development of the situation that the little boy had been murdered by his half-sister Constance, and so convinced was he of this that he obtained a warrant, arrested the young girl, and brought her before the magistrates. The charge was heard at great length. Whicher founded his case chiefly on the fact that one of Constance Kent's nightgowns was missing; that there were circumstances leading to the conclusion that she herself had destroyed it; and that she had done so because it was stained with blood. The charge broke down, and the magistrates dismissed it. Constance Kent was elevated to the rank of a heroine. Her youth, her beauty, her innocence were enthusiastically proclaimed by every lip. Whicher, who had after all only been doing his duty, was denounced as a meddlesome, incompetent, malicious *mouchard*, who had tried to drag a young and innocent creature to the gallows. He knew very well what he was about, the wiseacres said. He had been bribed by Mr. Kent to fix the crime on Constance. So high indeed did popular feeling run that the unfortunate Mr. Kent was for some time in positive danger of his life. Whicher had to leave the police force.

Five years later the truth came out. Whicher's unerring sagacity had from the first put him on the right track. Constance, after the murder, left home and resided as a visitor or novice in a sort of house of mercy at Brighton. Here she confessed to a clergyman, the Reverend Mr. Wagner, that she, alone and unaided, had murdered her little brother. By Mr. Wagner's advice she repeated this statement to the late Sir Thomas Henry, the learned Chief Magistrate at Bow-street, before whom, having been fully cautioned as to the serious character of the step she was taking, she wrote down and signed a full and circumstantial confession. Even then, however, public opinion remained faithful to her. It was said that the sisters and Mr. Wagner had driven her mad by their High Church practices. This was one view. Another was that she was sacrificing herself to save the reputation of her father. The explanation that her story was true was far too simple to be accepted. Nevertheless it proved to be strictly accurate. When put upon her trial she pleaded guilty. Mr. Justice Willes, the learned Judge who presided, warned her solemnly of the consequences. She persisted in the plea; it was recorded, and sentence of death was passed. It was felt, however, that the case was one to which the Royal clemency might with advantage be extended. Mercy, fortunately for those upon whom it falls, is not logical. It was argued that, in spite of her own confession, and the fact that her legal advisers had not pleaded insanity, the poor girl was not altogether responsible for her actions. The sentence of death was commuted and within a very few weeks upon a medical opinion being given by Dr. Bucknill that, although she was sane she yet would undoubtedly become insane under the influence of continued confinement, she received a free pardon. What was most strange about the whole case was, as people observed at the time, that no motive for a crime so terrible was even suggested. Why should Constance Kent have killed her little half-brother, to whom it was proved, she was deeply attached? Did she desire to avenge herself upon her stepmother for some real or imaginary wrongs? Mr.—now Lord—Coleridge, her advocate, stated in court before sentence was passed that she had her herself desired him to say that she was not driven to the terrible crime she had committed by any unkind treatment on the part of her stepmother. "She met with nothing at home" said the learned counsel "but tender forbearing love. I hope I may add, not improperly, that it gives me a melancholy pleasure to be made the organ of these statements, because, on my honour, I believe them to be true."

We now know from Dr. Bucknill that Mr. Coleridge must have been misled. Dr. Bucknill had been appointed, as we have already said, to inquire into the unhappy girl's state of mind, and felt it his duty to report that she was sane. She confessed her crime to him, and also told him her motive for it—a motive which he at the time kept a secret to save the feelings of those who were then alive, but which he now considers himself at liberty to divulge. It is difficult, as Dr. Bucknill very well remarks, to conceive any more adequate portent than that a young girl, not insane, should have been capable of murdering her beautiful boy-brother in cold blood and without motive. As a matter of fact, however, we now learn "a real and dreadful motive did exist. The girl's own mother having become partially demented, was kept by her husband to live in the seclusion of her own room, while the management of the household was taken over the heads of grown-up daughters by a high-spirited governess, who, after the decease of the first Mrs. Kent and a decent interval, became Constance Kent's stepmother. In this position she was unwise enough to make disparaging remarks to Mr. Kent about the dreaming poor lady of the fund of rage and revengeful feeling she was stirring up in the heart of her young step-daughter. To escape from her hated presence, Constance once ran away from home, but was brought back; and after this she only thought of the most efficient manner of gratifying her vengeance. She resolved on poisoning her stepmother, but—on reflection, she felt would be no real punishment, and then it was that she determined to murder the poor lady's boy, her only son." "A dreadful story this," Dr. Bucknill adds; "but who can fail to pity the depths of household misery which it denotes? At her arraignment Constance Kent persisted in pleading 'Guilty.' Had the plea been 'Not guilty,' it would, I suppose, have been my most painful duty to have told the Court the tragic history which I now tell to you, in the belief that it can give no pain to those concerned in it, and that it is mischievous that so great and notorious a crime should be left unexplained." That is to say we know the secret of the Road murder. Constance Kent was not insane, save in so far as all evil passions are more or less akin to insanity. The only parallel to her case is one recorded in the journal of the late Dr. Forbes Winslow. "A young girl in France, in 1826, was condemned to hard labour for life for the murder of the infant child of a neighbour's child. In the absence of all conceivable motive for the commission of such a crime the faculty declared that the reason of the accused presented unequivocal signs of mental alienation. Since this condemnation, many writers on legal medicine have placed this in the list of cases of homicidal mania. In more than one trial this accused has been addressed in the dock." But it appears that some years later the girl confessed that after having

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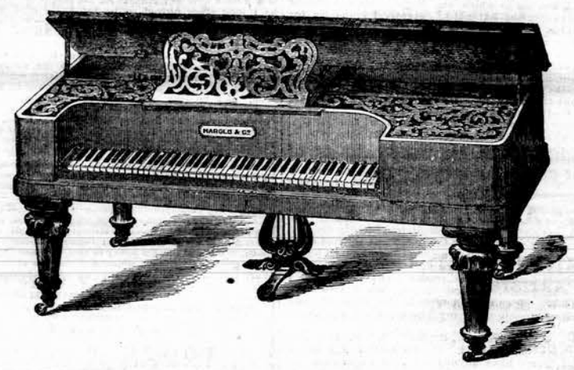
		925

The Mofussil Solid Square is sold on a similar arrangement to the above.



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Do. do. 6 do.	150	
Do. do. 8 do.	150	
Do. do. 10 do.	150	
Do. do. 12 do.	150	
		1,280

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This Piano has not the power, brilliancy, and expensive finish of the Sympathetic; its PORTABILITY, STRENGTH, and CHEAPNESS have been studied, and we have produced a good instrument, which, we believe, will be found to be the best and cheapest of the kind in the Indian market, and prove satisfactory to all purchasers.

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Yet even he had to put Ulwur and Joudhpore under pressure, and to let Holkar understand what was due to the Paramount Power, when jealousy of his Mahratta rival, Sindia, led the Lord of Malwa to refuse to attend the Viceroy's Durbar. Lord Northbrook had the most difficult case to deal within the mad mal-administration of the Gaekwar of Baroda. But for the mistake which had always kept that State directly subject to the local government of Bombay, instead of to the central administration, like all the first-class principalities, the horrible crimes and atrocious misrule of the Gaekwar would never have arisen. But when the evil fruit came to be gathered, the Foreign Office, true to Durand's policy, was equal to the occasion. It was, strange to say, on the suggestion of Holkar, that for the first time the Government of India resorted to the appointment of a Commission or jury of six, composed half of native chiefs and statesmen and half of British officers. The confusion caused by the complication of the charge of attempting to poison the British Resident with that of hopeless misrule, and by the conflict of the India Office with the Foreign Office at Calcutta in the disposal of the case, does not detract from the value of these two facts. The Gaekwar Malhar Rao was condemned to removal from Baroda for oppression of the people unrepented of, as an act of State, and with the high approval of the native nobles who served on the Commission; and it was expressly provided that he should be succeeded by an heir adopted by the widow of his loyal predecessor. The Government discharged the moral duty of protecting the people from oppression, while it carefully affirmed the policy of non-annexation. And this was done with the co-operation of other great Mahratta chiefs and the consent of the subordinate nobles of Baroda itself. In a conversation with Sir Henry Daly, the Governor-General's Agent, the Maharaja Holkar, who was well informed by his own correspondents of all that had been going on in Baroda, used this language, which is only representative of the opinions of all native chiefs. We have heard similar opinions from thoughtful native administrators, like Rajah Dinkur Rao, Prince Rama Vurmah of Travancore, and Sir Madava Rao (then Holkar's Minister and now Premier of Baroda), who used this remarkable expression of native States,—'if left to themselves, they will wipe themselves out.' This was Holkar's advice as to the Gaekwar, before the report of the accused's madness was made public, though the Indore chief knew its contents:—

'I would depose him and appoint in his place the most worthy of the three members of the family who were in Khunde Rao's eye (the deceased Gaekwar) for adoption: I take for granted that there is no thought of annexation; that there will be no interference with treaty rights; that the Queen's proclamation will be upheld. This being so, it is the duty of the Paramount Power to save the State. The person for the time being is little. The State with its rights is the point for consideration. . . . The successor should not be suddenly let go as the present Gaekwar was, but with a patient, judicious Resident to guide and strengthen him for a time.'

Holkar added: 'I presume this Gaekwar is mad and unfit. No doubt his acts are beyond defence.' Now Holkar is the least satisfactory of our feudatories, and if he spoke thus months before the Government had given its decision, though not before he knew the facts of the oppression, he unconsciously bore the strongest possible testimony to the wisdom and the success of the native or feudatory policy of Canning and Durand, which, we may add, has found a most faithful and able expositor in Durand's successor, the author of the 'Collection of Treaties,' who has just been appointed Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

The twofold work aimed at by the Patent of 1862, in attaching the nobles of India to the English Crown by guaranteeing the permanence of their houses, and in securing for their fifty millions of tenantry such good administration as is possible under arbitrary rule, was further helped by one of the most important Acts ever passed by the Indian Legislature. Act II. of 1872 was the last of the measures carried through by Sir James F. Stephen before he was succeeded as Law Member of Council by Sir Arthur Hobhouse; but it was the carefully studied draft of the Foreign Office. Under the title of 'An Act to provide for the Trial of Offences committed in Places beyond British India, and for the Extradition of Criminals,' the powers previously conferred by Parliament are judiciously applied, so as not merely to protect or punish European and native British subjects in Feudatory States, but in all places without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty. Keeping the peace in India, the British Government is thus enabled to act as international policeman, if we may use the expression, all over Southern Asia, and wherever, as in the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and Eastern Africa, its Indian Viceroy is represented by a Political Agent. The extradition provisions do not, of course, affect those of any law or treaty in force for the time being. But they have an assimilative influence for the future. They have enabled us to deal with such iniquities as those of the African slave-trade to Asia; and they give us the power to apply an effectual check to the abuses of the so-called criminal procedure of native chiefs, when they would either treat our own subjects with barbarous cruelty, or insist on the extradition of their people who may have sought an asylum in our ordinary territory. The effect of the Act is and has been to apply the Imperial sovereignty to these States in a way most healthy for their chiefs and people alike, and legislatively to place their relations on a satisfactory footing with the European Government.

This done, but one thing was wanted to convince the princes and people of India of the reality of the tie which bound them to the Crown of Great Britain. The East India Company had gone, the House of Timour had committed suicide, the penal consequences of the Mutiny were beginning to be forgotten, save as facts of history belonging to a past generation. With a more than Oriental capacity of attachment to persons and symbols visible to their eyes, a capacity which the greatest of our soldiers and statesmen had used for the noblest ends in building up the Empire, they desired to see, if not the Queen, than the Shahzadas, her sons. The professional pursuits of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh had rendered it easy to gratify them to some extent, and in the cold season of 1869-70, the Prince made a progress through the English settlements, and the Hindoo and Mahomedan principalities, from Calcutta and Lahore to Agra and Bombay. In 1875-76 the Heir-Apparent carried out the intention of his great father, and what he himself declared to have been the dream of his life, as the guest of Lord Northbrook. The Indian tour of the Prince of Wales was perfect,

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whether we consider the effect of the gracious courtesy of the Queen's eldest son on nobles and on races to whom grace of this kind is a second nature, or the result of all he witnessed on himself and the governing classes of this country. Up to this hour only unmixed good has flowed from it, if we except the one instance of the boy-Nizam, whose astute Wuzeer, Sir Salar Jung, soon after visited England, in the hope of reopening so delicate a political question as the sovereignty of Berar, the large surplus revenue of which is paid to the Hyderabad treasury.

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